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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1876. NO. 30.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY'S CONTEST

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Ohio Stands by Her Republican Record.

Barnes, for Secretary of State, Certainly Elected.

A Gain of Six Republican Congressmen.

Returns from Indiana Indicate a Close Contest,

With Harrison's Chances Best for Governor.

West Virginia Republicans Claim Goff for Governor.

Democratic Majorities Everywhere Overcome or Greatly Reduced.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, October 11.—Barnes' majority in Jefferson county is 1,023, a net Republican gain over 1875 of 125. Danford probably has 1,000 increased majority in the Sixteenth district. The Republicans elect the entire county ticket. James Patrick, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, is elected by about 600 majority over John H. Miller. The Republicans are very jubilant to-night over the result in the State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, October 11.—The election passed off quietly, Neal, for Congress, and Harper, for Judge, Republicans, are elected. Barnes received 770 majority in Lawrence county.

By Associated Press.

TROY, October 11.—Bethel township, Miami county, Boyton 167, Finck 217; Barnes 167, Bell 218. Brown county, Barnes 2,694 votes, Bell 3,624.

MANCHESTER, October 11.—The official vote of Adams county, Ohio, Boynton 1,921 votes, Finck 2,271 votes; Barnes 1,931 votes, Bell 2,273 votes.

COLUMBUS October 11.—Big Island township, Marion county—Boynton, 115; Finck, 106; Barnes 128, Bell 106. Scott township, Marion county, Boynton 26, Finck 103, Barnes 25, Bell 104.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Complete returns from Hamilton county give William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 28,362; Milton Barnes, Republican, 27,636. William E. Fink, Democrat, Judge Supreme Court, 27,934; W. W. Boynton, Republican, 28,102. H. P. Clough, Democrat, Board of Public Works, 28,019; J. C. Evans, Republican, 27,451. Milton Sayler, Democrat, Congress, First district, 14,099; M. F. Force, Republican, 13,500. H. B. Banning, Democrat, Congress, Second district, 14,133; Stanley Matthews, Republican, 14,138.

The Republicans elect Sheriff, County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket. The *Gazette* charges that the vote of this county, 55,996 against 48,597 in 1875, is evidence of fraud. The *Commercial* says the most important single influence has been that of the Israelites, who have almost unanimously voted the Democratic ticket, and may be credited with the result in the Second district.

It is understood that the Republican Israelites have generally succumbed to the argument that Cincinnati has put her capital in Southern railroads and must look out for Southern trade.

The *Enquirer* says that the result in Ohio is so close that nothing definite can be given this morning. If the Republicans have carried the State their majority is not likely to reach beyond that of last year.

The *Gazette* estimates the Republican majority in Ohio at from 5,000 to 8,000.

COLUMBUS, O., October 11.—Ohio returns indicate the election of Barnes, Republican, for Secretary of State, by a small majority. Boynton, Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, will have a much larger majority. Reliable reports from Hamilton county state that Matthews, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected over Banning by five majority.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11.—Further returns from the country show continued Republican gains, which still keep Barnes somewhat ahead of the gains made by Bell in the large cities. It now appears that if the same ratio is kept up in the remaining half of the county, the Republican gains will more than offset the loss in Cuyahoga county and make the Republican majority in the State about seven thousand.

John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, concedes the State to the Republicans.

The election of Mathews over Banning in the Second district leaves the estimate of results in the Congressional districts the same as given last night, namely, Republicans, 12; Democrats, 8; a gain of five Congressmen.

The summarized returns from Hamilton county show that Boynton, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, runs ahead of Barnes nearly 900, and carries the county by 168. Boynton also runs ahead of Barnes in Cuyahoga county 400. The Republican majority in Cuyahoga county on Secretary of State, is 3,227; on Supreme Judge, 3,629.

COLUMBUS, O., 11:55 A. M., October 11.—Hamilton county gives Bell, Democrat, Secretary of State, 728 majority; Boynton, Republican, Judge of Supreme Court, 168 majority; Cuyahoga county gives Barnes about 3,400 majority, a Democratic gain of 2,500. Footings of all precincts heard from comprising over one-half the State, including large cities, give Barnes, Republican, about 3,560 majority. The remainder of the State will increase this to 5,000. Boynton, Republican Judge, will have nearly 10,000 in the State. Indications are that the Republicans have carried the following Congressional districts: Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth, a gain of five districts.

COLUMBUS. October 11, 11:20 A. M.—Cuyahoga county, complete, except one precinct, shows a Democratic gain on the Secretary of the State of 2,819; on Supreme Judge, about 400 less. Very heavy gains for the Republicans in other counties offsets this. For instance, Clarke county gives 553, Warren county, 645; Highland, 305; Lawrence, 135. Every county in Garfield's district shows Republican gains.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 11.—An error in the returns from the Thirteenth ward gave 100 more votes in the First precinct for the Democratic ticket than the count of the judges. This changes the result, electing Banning and the Democratic ticket, except Recorder and Commissioner.

On the other hand, an error of 115 is claimed in the Nineteenth ward returns in favor of Matthews, which would give Matthews a majority. The official returns will be sent as soon as possible.

COLUMBUS, October 11, 1 P. M.—Only about half a dozen additional returns have been received since the last report. These reduce Bell's net gains to 708 over gain for Barnes, leaving Barnes' majority 4,834, with nearly one-half of the country precincts to hear from. The majority for Boynton, Republican, Judge, 6,400.

DAYTON, O., October 11.—Montgomery county, Bell 9,868, Barnes 8,025, Finck 9,874, Boynton, 7,918, McMahon, Democrat, for Congress, 9,890, Howard, Republican, 7,769; Fourth district, for Congress, McMahon, 2,387, Howard, 2,209; McMahon's Democratic majority 98. Two years ago it was 1,099. The Soldiers' Home gave Barnes a majority of 150 in a vote of about 1,500.

DAYTON, October 11.—Correct returns give Howard for Congress, in Preble, 397 majority. Howard will contest the election on the ground of bribery, fraud and illegal votes.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—While it is impossible to-night to send official figures by Congressional districts, sufficient returns have been received here to make it certain that the Democrats have elected the following Congressman: Sayler in the First district, McMahon in the Fourth, Rice in the Fifth, Dickey in the Seventh, Ewing in the Twelfth, Southard in the Thirteenth and Finley in the Fourteenth. The Republicans have elected the following Congressmen: Matthews in the Second district, Gardner in the Third, Cox in the Sixth, Keifer in the Eighth, Jones in the Ninth, Foster in the Tenth, Neal in the Eleventh, Van Voorhis in the Fifteenth, Danford in the Sixteenth, McKinley in the Seventeenth, Monroe in the Eighteenth, Garfield in the Nineteenth and Townsend in the Twentieth. Thus the Republicans gain six Congressmen, which exactly reverses, politically, the present Congressional delegation from Ohio.

TOLEDO, October 11.—This district gives Cox, Republican for Congress 1,800 majority and Barnes 1,400. The Republicans elect their county ticket in full in Williams and Lucas, and the Democrats in Henry and Ottawa, with a mixed ticket in Wood county.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Returns indicate some doubt as to the election of Matthews to Congress in the Second district, and McMahon in the Fourth. It will probably take official count to decide these districts.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—Complete, authentic and nearly official returns from all the counties of Ohio show the following majorities and gains: Adams, Bell 342, Republican gain 44; Allen, Bell 898, Democratic gain 129, Ashland, Bell 590, Democratic gain 40; Ashtabula, Barnes 4,324, Republican gain 194; Athens, Barnes 1,085, Republican gain 303; Auglaize, Bell 1,803, Democratic gain 13; Belmont, Barnes 162, Republican gain 236; Brown, Bell 930, Republican gain 389; Butler, Bell 2,512, Democratic gain 247. Carroll, Barnes 500, Republican gain 63; Champaign, Barnes 673, Republican gain 181; Clark, Barnes 1,540, Republican gain 543; Clermont, Bell 425, Republican gain 101; Clinton, Barnes 1,480, Republican gain 254; Columbiana, Barnes 1,216, Republican gain 250; Coshocton, Bell 647, Democratic gain 55; Crawford, Bell 1,924, Democratic gain 154, Cuyohaga, Barnes 345, Democratic gain 2,646; Darke, Bell 987, Republican gain 317; Defiance, Bell 1,305, Democratic gain 40; Delaware, Barnes 393, Republican gain 266; Erie, Barnes 27, Democratic gain 207. Fairfield, Bell 1,735, Democratic gain 182; Fayette, Barnes 672, Republican gain 137; Franklin, Bell 1,950, Democratic gain 847; Fulton, Barnes 1,036, Republican gain 45; Gallia, Barnes 774, Republican gain 54; Geauga, Barnes 2,068, Republican gain 138; Greene, Barnes 1,866, Republican gain 67; Guernsey, Barnes 780, Republican gain 292; Hamilton, Bell 728, Democratic gain 2,022; Hancock, Bell 388, Democratic gain 114; Harden, Barnes 68, Republican gain 148; Harrison, Barnes 504, Republican gain 219; Henry, Bell 882, Democratic gain 200; Highland, Barnes 250, Republican gain 205; Hocking, Bell 778, Democratic gain 90; Holmes, Bell 1,795, Democratic gain 16; Huron, Barnes 1,450, Republican gain 264; Jackson, Barnes 480, Republican gain 193; Jefferson, Barnes 1,023, Republican gain 128; Knox, Bell, 235, Republican gain 62; Lake, Barnes, 1,716, Republican gain 158; Lawrence, Barnes 770, Republican gain 133; Licking, Bell 1473, Republican gain 52; Logan, Barnes 978, Republican gain 184; Loraine, Barnes 2,559, Democratic gain 111; Lucas, Barnes 1,098, Democratic gain 286; Madison, Bell 47, Democratic gain 132; Mahoning, Barnes 183, Republican gain 342; Marion, Bell, 671, Republican gain 101; Medina, Barnes 870, Democratic gain 39; Meigs, Barnes 1,178, Republican gain 588; Miami, Barnes 733, Democratic gain 34; Monroe, Bell 2,032, Republican gain 81; Montgomery, Bell 961, Democratic gain 147; Morgan, Barnes 284, Republican gain 84; Morrow, Barnes 351, Republican gain 221; Muskingum, Bell 198, Republican gain 132; Noble, Barnes 164, Republican gain 61; Ottawa, Bell 939, Democratic gain 220; Paulding, Barnes 65, Republican gain 61; Perry, Bell 727, Republican gain 218; Pickaway, Bell 697, Republican gain 50; Pike, Bell 578, Republican gain 32; Portage, Barnes, 718, Republican gain 173; Preble, Barnes 413, Republican gain 191; Putnam, Bell 1,535, Democratic gain 93; Richland, Bell 691, Republican gain 74; Ross, Bell 215, Republican gain 11; Sandusky, Bell 844, Democratic gain 100; Sciota, Barnes 143, Democratic gain 116; Seneca, Bell 676, Republican gain 18; Shibley, Bell 894, Republican gain 50; Starke, Bell 567, Democratic gain 312; Summit, Barnes 1,112, Republican gain 11; Trumbull county, Barnes 2,812, Republican gain 460; Tuscarawas, Bell 868, Democratic gain 79; Union, Barnes 777, Republican gain 133; Van Wert, Bell 46, Republican gain 79; Vinton, Bell 432, Republican gain 167; Warren, Barnes 1,720, Republican gain 545; Washington, Bell 146, Democratic gain 50; Wayne, Bell 598, Democratic gain 144; Williams, Barnes 150, Republican gain 14; Wood, Barnes 950, Republican gain 227; Wyandotte, Bell 581, Democratic gain 11.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—There appears to be no doubt of the election of Banning in the Second district by about fifty majority, Sayler in the First district has about 600 majority. The official figures cannot be had, but the Republicans concede their election.

COLUMBUS, October 11.—At midnight the Republicans claim and the Democrats admit the election of Barnes by 6,500 and Boynton by about 8,000.

DAYTON, October 11.—Corrected unofficial returns of Montgomery county give Bell 8,986, Barnes 7,887, Finck 8,974, Boynton 7,897.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 8:45 P. M.—We have returns from 428 townips and wards in eighty counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,488. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,476.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 9:20 P. M.—We have returns from 456 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,388. The same place in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 2,166.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 10:40 P. M.—We have returns from 463 townships and wards, in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,466. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 2,347.

By Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 10:20 A. M.—We have returns from 135 townships and wards in forty-six counties, which gives a net Republican majority of 2,318; same places in 1874 gave a net Republican majority of 538; same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,404.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 11:40 A. M.—We have returns from 164 townships and wards in fifty counties which give a net Republican majority of 1,852. Same places in 1874 gave a Republican majority of 151, and same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 852.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—No time—Union county completed. The Republican majority is 236; Republican gain 40; 134 precints heard from give a net Republican gain of 1,630; corresponding gains in the State would give Harrison a gain of 14,500, as corresponds with the vote of 1874.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—We have returns from 249 townships and wards in 62 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 4,196. The same places in 1874 gave a net Republican majority of 2,093. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 3,004.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 11.—We have returns from 400 townships and wards in seventy-nine counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,374; the same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 1,402. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,256.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 1:30 P. M.—Returns from 220 townships and wards in 58 counties give a net Republican majority of 3,319. The same places in 1874 gave net Republican majority of 2,322. The State then went Democratic by 17,252. with a Granger vote of 16,233.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 11.—Ohio township, Warwick county, complete, Harrison, 409; Williams, 301; a Democratic gain on 1872 of 6 votes.

Anderson township, Warwick county, Williams, 26 majority; Republican gain of 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, 4:30 P. M.—We have returns from 346 townships and wards in seventy counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,702. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 858; the same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,267.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—The most reliable returns received indicate the following result for Congress: First district, Fuller, Democrat; Second, Cobb, Democrat: Third, Becknell, Democrat; Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, Brown, Republican, over Holman, by 1,500; Sixth, Robinson, Republican, re-elected; Seventh, Hanna, Republican, over Landers; Eighth, Humber, Republican, probably elected; Ninth, White, Republican; Tenth, Colkins, Republican, probably; Eleventh, Evans, Republican, Twelfth, Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Thirteenth, Baker, Republican, a gain of three.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—From all the returns received up to this hour, the indications are that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for Governor. The Democratic State Central Committee claim that Williams' majority will be from 2,000 to 3,000. Hunter, Republican for Congress in the Eighth district, is elected by 500 majority.

The following, official and partly estimated, show majorities and gains by counties as compared with the vote of 1872: Clinton county, Democratic majority 330, Democratic gain 35; Delaware county, Republican majority 352, Republican gain 176; Warren county, Republican majority 820, Republican gain 274; Carroll county, Democratic majority 22, Democratic gain 187; Kosciusko county, Republican majority 580, Republican gain 42; Washington county, Democratic majority 711, Democratic gain 250; Adams county, Democratic majority 1,050, Democratic gain 270; Wells county, Democratic majority 85, Democratic gain 368; Union county, Republican majority, 23, Republican gain 24; Huntington county, Democratic gain 82; Henry county, Republican majority 1,773, Republican gain 104; Bartholomew county, Democratic majority 412, Republican gain 81; Cass county, Democratic majority 450, Democratic gain 9; DeKalb county, Democratic majority 190, Democratic gain 158; Elkhart county, Republican majority 264, Republican gain 178; Fulton county, Democratic majority 149, Republican gain 10; Hamilton county, Republican majority 153, Republican gain 133; Hancock county, Democratic majority 530, Republican gain 11; Howard county, Republican majority 1,050, Republican gain 86; Jay county, Republican majority 70, Democratic gain 41; Martin county, Democratic majority 468, Democratic gain 88; Pulaski county, Democrat majority 275, Republican gain 19; Putnam county, Democrat majority 541, Republican gain 62; Rush county, Republican majority 291, Republican gain 82; Steuben county, Republican majority 1,375, Republican gain 485; Wabash county, Republican majority 125, Republican gain 90; Warren county, Republican majority 960, Republican gain 414; Whitley county, Democratic majority 318, Democratic gain 139; Fayette county, Republican majority 279, Republican gain 11; Monroe county, Republican majority 120, Democratic gain 42.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11, midnight.—We have returns from 492 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 145. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,006.

TERRE HAUTE, October 11.—The indications are that Williams will carry Vigo county by one hundred majority, being a Democratic gain over 1872 of 84. The Independent Greenbackers poll about 250 votes.

MR. WATTERSON SHOWS HOW YOU CAN EAT YOUR CAKE AND HAVE IT.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—An immense and excited crowd is gathered around the *Courier-Journal* office. In answer to repeated calls, Henry Watterson said: "I am satisfied from the special telegram now in my hand that we have carried Indiana; but I beg you to remember that we nominated Tilden upon the theory, elaborately discussed and distinctly understood, that we could give the West, and so forth, to the Republicans, and still beat them." Mr. Watterson continued to explain the situation from this standpoint, that a loss of Indiana would lose Hayes Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 11.—The ticket voted is a long one, and in most places the count was abandoned until this morning. This morning the returns are very meager, but as far as received show Republican gains. Brooke county gives about its usual Democratic majority of 100. Taylor county, heretofore strongly Democratic, gives 300 Republican majority. Two townships in Wetzel county show Republican gains. Cameron township, Marshall county, shows a Republican gain of 105 over the vote of 1874. Three townships in Berkley county give 200 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 250. Mason county, partial returns, indicate 100 to 200 Republican majority. Jefferson county about 800 Democratic majority. Green Briar gives increased Democratic majority. Mineral county gives a heavy Democratic majority. Wood county about 250 Democratic majority. No returns are received from Ohio county yet, but it is supposed to be carried for Goff, Republican. These reports are from private sources, and official returns may entirely change them. The adjacent townships in Ohio show heavy Republican gains.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 11.—But very few returns are received from this State as yet. Those received, however, show in some few cases gains for Goff, Republican, but they are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Matthews' majority will probably reach ten thousand. The Legislature will be about two-thirds Democratic this securing for them two United States Senators. The vote of this city and county are not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

VON ARNIM'S REPLY TO BISMARCK.

BERLIN, October 11.—Count Von Arnim, has published in Switzerland a reply to Bismarck's letter to the Emperor, calling his Majesty's attention to Arnim's untrustworthy character, and to the conflicts which had arisen with him as early as the autumn of 1872, &c. The Count rebuts every imputation of Bismarck's.

France.

THE SENATE AND CHAMBER CALLED.

PARIS, October 11.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are summoned to meet on the 30th of October.

The Question of Peace.

TURKEY AGREES TO A SIX MONTHS' ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—At an extraordinary Council yesterday, which decided to grant six months' armistice, strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The Council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the Powers, might from its shortness endanger Turkey in the improbable event of the failure of the peace negotiations. The Council, therefore, decided that the Porte should communicate to the Powers the conditions on which it would consent to a six months' armistice, which, in its opinion, would have the following advantages: Enable the Porte to allay the excitement amongst the Musselmen; not expose the Porte to the risk of having to resume hostilities during the inclement season, and afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace and general reforms to be introduced in the Empire. The notification of the Porte's acceptance of the armistice in this sense will be made to the Ambassadors to-day. It is believed the Porte's conditions will be accepted.

The War in the East.

TCHERNAYEFF ORDERED TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian Council of Ministers to-day decided to accept the regular armistice as soon as proposed to them by the Consuls of the Great Powers. In this connection a Belgrade telegram says the British, Austrian and French Consuls have already been instructed to advise Servia to accept an armistice.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pesth says it is reported that Milan has ordered General Tchernayeff to suspend offensive operations for the present.

A dispatch from Madrid says several newly built cruisers will shortly join the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says the Sultan has not accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation, which he tendered on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

The *Times'* dispatch from Ragusa says that General Durands, who is accredited by the Italian Government, left here for Cettinje yesterday. It is supposed that Italy is about to take the initiative in urging peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11.—The conditions on which the six month's armistice will be granted were communicated to the Powers to-day. A commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the projected Assembly and Senate.

SERVIA WILL GO AGAINST THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 11.—A Vienna telegram says: It is stated positively that Servia will reject the six months armistice, and that Russia will consider the armistice equivalent to a rejection by the Porte of peace propesals of European Powers.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 12.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: It is stated that the following are the conditions accompanying the Porte's proposal for an armistice: Russia must stop the dispatch of troops to Servia and Bulgaria; Servia must immediately suspend hostilities and give other military guarantees. The Turks accept an armistice to the European Powers, not to Servia. The Porte is willing to have a conference, provided that only Servian affairs and propositions for reform be discussed. No Servian representative shall be admitted.

The *Standard's* Trebinje dispatch reports that the highest authorities say that an armistice for twenty days has been concluded between Montenegro and Turkey, with permission to the Turks to provision Medun and Nicsic. Moukhtar Pacha holds the positions gained on Saturday. He has strongly guarded his communications with Ragusa.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says Russia has purchased 35,000 breech-loaders at Vienna. Two hundred and fifty Russians arrived here last night. The Servian Government complains of butcheries by the Turks at Kruschewatz.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: A war is waging between the Italian and Austrian press regarding the claims of Italy upon the mixed German-Italian districts belonging to Austria. An understanding has been established between Italy and Russia, and the relations between Italy and Austria are less friendly.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* states that Servia has not asked for a six weeks' armistice in the interests of peace, but only to gain time. Three parties have just concluded a contract with the Servian Government for supplying 15,000 complete uniforms for the army.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin and the *Daily News* at Belgrade telegraph that they have strong reasons to fear an armistice will not be concluded.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Belgrade correspondent says Turkey proposes to continue to occupy the Servian territory she has already taken, leaving some troops at Deligrade and Alexinatz, and sending the rest into winter quarters.

Island of Malta.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

VALETTA, MALTA, October 11.—A steamer from Tripoli brought the bearer of dispatches for Washington from the United States Consul. The documents give the details of the recent trouble between Mr. Vidal and the Pasha in the fugitive slave case. Private letters and passengers on the steamer report that a slave, a negro, fled from his master and was employed by Mr. Vidal. On his way to market the negro was seized by his master's friends. Mr. Vidal demanded of the Pasha that the negro be restored. The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Malta, praises the American Consul for his energetic action. Mr. Jones, the successor of Mr. Vidal, will arrive at Tripoli to-day.

CASUALTIES.

Burning of the Steamboat Southern Belle—Several Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are William Von Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Lingom, also Frank, an employee, and the steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had got fairly underway it was almost impossible to get at the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. The cargo consisted of from 500 to 800 bales of cotton. The boat was new, valued at $45,000, and insured for $30,000, mostly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Hebert, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped. He then leaped from the pilot house to the lower deck and was badly injured.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—James P. McElroy, Captain, and J. C. Lebano, clerk, of the burned steamer Southern Belle, with several of the crew, arrived here today by rail from Donaldsonville. Captain McElroy is considerably scorched. Mr. Lebano, who narrowly escaped, says when the boat landed at Mrs. Marrineaux's to take that lady on board, I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At this time the boat was backing out from the landing. I went to the office to get the key of the state-rooms for Mrs. M., and on my return to give it to her she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and to take her off. I then saw that smoke was coming up through the carpets and through the state rooms amidships, and told Mrs. Martineaux that the boat was landing and to go ashore, as I was then busily engaged in breaking in the state-room doors to waken the passengers. After doing this I ran to my room to waken young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office where my books and papers were, with a view to saving them, if possible. After a moment I looked around and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again, succeeded in bringing him out of the room, and then told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the offices the second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books and papers and other valuables to the flames. I then ran out of the office with my face and hands scorched. I found that the stairs were in a full blaze, and I jumped from the boiler deck on to the tier of cotton, and from that on to the stage to the shore, where, on turning round, to look at the boat I saw that she was one burning mass from stem to stern. The boat's books and papers were all burned; in fact, everything except what was in the safe. The Belle had 800 bales of cotton aboard and 1,500 sacks of seed. The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, the chief steward, from Louisville, Ky.; Gus. Davis, hall tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin, and Louis Thorn, texas tender. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned while Mr. Von Phul, Ambrose Griffith and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The entire business portion of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was burned last night. The losses are over $200,000.

It has been ascertained that the Pine Bluff, Ark., fire was incendiary. The loss now foots up a quarter of a million of dollaas. Insurance very light.

A fire at Mount Washington, Ky., yesterday, destroyed Bent's drug store, Grange agency, Little's hotel, Barnes' cabinet shop and other property. Loss, $3,000 to Little; $700 to Bent; Grange, $550.

A fire yesterday morning in the Union Pacific depot at Omaha damaged the roof of the ladies' waiting room and the restaurant to the extent of about $1,500. The restaurant was damaged by breakage and water to the extent of $2,500 to $3,000, fully covered by insurance in the Ætna, Hartford, St. Louis and Manhattan.

The amount of lumber destroyed by fire in the yards of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, Toledo, Tuesday night, is estimated at ten million feet. The loss will be over $100,000, with $80,000 insurance, divided as follows: Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000; Queen, Liverpool and London, $7,500; Lancashire, Manchester, England, $7,500; Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, $5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $3,000; Firemen's Dayton, $3,000; St. Louis, $3,000; Prescott, Boston, $3,000; Standard, Trenton, N. J., $3,000; Buffalo, $3,000; Home, Columbus, O., $3,000; Dayton, $7,000; Ohio, of Dayton, $1,000; Citizens', Newark, New Jersey, $2,500; New York Central, $2,500; Kenton, Covington, Ky., $2,500; St. Nicholas, New York, $2,000; German, Newark, N. J., $2,500; Newark City, $2,500; City of Providence, R. I., $500; Exchange, New York, $2,000; Liverpool London and Globe, $15,000.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The Republican Second Congressional district (West Side), to-day nominated George R. Davis.

State.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BEAVER FALLS.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., October 11, 1876.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening, addressed by Colonel C. L. Poorman, of Ohio. He discussed the financial questions of the day, and completely refuted all inquiries propounded to him during the progress of his speech of one and a half hours' length. Colonel Poorman remains here to-morrow evening to discuss the financial issues of the day with J. E. Emerson, the great expounder of the Greenback doctrine and advocate of the Workingmen's party. A large meeting is expected, and the excitement runs high. Colonel Poorman foregoes other appointments for this evening in order to accept the challenge of the great workingman's champion.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in a Church in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—The evening *News* has a special from Mount Washington, Kentucky, which gives the following account of a murder in a church during Sunday evening last: Sam Burkett, colored, entered an African church under the influence of liquor. William Barnes, an elder, asked him to leave, when Burkett answered, "you and your church can go to hell." Barnes asked for a repetition of the remark, and on receiving such, shot Burkett through the heart and then escaped.

Wife Murderer Arrested.

LAWRENCE, MASS., October 11.—Mrs. Donahue, who was terribly beaten by her husband Monday, died last night. Her husband was arrested on a charge of murder.

Robbery in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, October 11.—Last night two masked burglars overpowered the Treasurer of the county, forced him to open the safe, secured $14,000 and escaped.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Captain Ben. F. Hutchinson, for forty years one of the most noted steamboat men on the western rivers, and during the past ten years somewhat famous as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, died on Tuesday night at his residence in Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Mo., aged seventy.

President Orton, to-day, presented his annual report to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company: The gross receipts for the year from all sources were $10,034,983; gross expenses, $6,635,473, and net earnings, $3,399,510. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of $470,409, or four and nine-tenths per cent. in the gross receipts, $300,058, or four and seven-tenths per cent. in the gross expenses and $170,350, or five and two-tenths per cent. in the net profits.

NEWS SUMNARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising, followed by falling barometer, cold northerly winds, veering to east or south, clear weather, succeeded by rising temperature.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Arkansas met in Little Rock yesterday. The attendance is large.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Arkansas on Tuesday night elected officers. M. M. McGuire, Grand Master; S. W. Williams, Grand Lecturer; W. H. Holmes, Grand Orator; J. F. Hill, Grand Senior Warden; J. E. Bennet, Grand Junior Warden; L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

The meeting arranged to be held at the Windsor Hotel, New York, yesterday, between various representatives of railroad trunk lines from New York for the West, has been postponed until Friday, the meeting to take place at Detroit. It is anticipated that the heads of the different roads, namely the Erie, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk, will all be present on that date. Those who will attend in their places will have full power to vote on the subject of freight rates.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE HAS SPENT ITS FORCE.

MACON, GA., October 11.—The Mayor of Brunswick telegraphs to the *Telegraph and Messenger*: "Thanks to our generous friends throughout the Union. We announce that we think we have enough supplies and money to carry us through the epidemic."

DOWN.

SAVANNAH, October 11.—Yellow fever interments, 6.

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

NO GENERAL DESIRE FOR A CHANGE.

[From the New York Tribune.]

From the meager returns received, it is manifest that the partisans on either side who predicted sweeping victory for themselves so confidently were over-sanguine. Only they who shook their heads gravely and said both States were close and the result doubtful have been as yet sustained in their forecasting of the event. Our dispatches up to this hour leave the result in both States in doubt as to the general tickets, so much in doubt that so far as State officers are concerned, neither party can, with any safety, claim a victory. Enough is known, however, to furnish evidence satisfactory and conclusive thet there is no such general desire for a change as has been claimed by the Democrats, and that their reliance upon that is a mistake. It seems certain that the Republicans have made considerable gains in Congressmen, and that the tidal wave upon which the Democratic majority in the present Congress was carried in has been not only arrested, but turned back to some purpose. The contest has been fierce and bitter, and the result seems from the present outlook to be so near a drawn battle that the effect will only be to spur both sides to greater effort for the November struggle. Should later returns be more favorable to the Republicans, showing that they have carried both States by even the most trifling majority, we believe it will be decisive of the result in the November election, for the Democrats have obviously risked all on a desperate attempt to save one of them, and the loss will thoroughly discourage them. On the other band, if they have carried one or even both States by small majorities—and it seems certain the majorities either way must be small—we believe the Republicans, although necessarily disheartened, will rally with increased energy and determination for the final encounter. It will hardly be possible to get decisive returns from both States before this afternoon, and possibly a day or two may elapse before the question will be finally settled.

The San Francisco *Call* says it is a noticeable circumstance that most of the reported sales of real estate in that city at the present time are for small homesteads. It is always one of the best signs of permanent prosperity, that persons of small means—those who labor for a support—are establishing homes.

The plan of a third rail, a double track, and the aid of bond and stockholders in saving their own property, is accepted as the only possible relief from the present Erie Railroad slough. The plan is ratified in London and in Glasgow, where much of the stock is held, and like aid is expected in the United States.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Prominent County Official Shot—The Perpetrator Arrested—He Acknowledges That He is a Democratic Repeater.

About a quarter to eleven o'clock last evening Mr. Thos. H. Hunter, Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office, was shot and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded while standing on the sidewalk on Smithfield street, near Virgin alley, in company with Deputy Sheriff McClung, William Coates, Esq., Fire Commissioner, Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of the Courts. Mr. Hunter had just returned from City Hall. While standing on the sidewalk an unknown man, somewhat under the influence of liquor, came up and asked where the Democratic headquarters were located. Mr. McClung jocularly remarked that they were now in the State of Georgia. The stranger used some bad language, whereupon Mr. Hunter, with a slight push of his hand, urged the man to go away. Without any warning the stranger fired a revolver, the ball entering Mr. Hunter's abdomen. He then pointed the weapon at Mr. McCleary, and the latter ran into Fricker's for some weapon, while the stranger ran away. Mr. Coates caught Mr. Hunter when he was about falling and assisted him into Mr. Fricker's house. Subsequently he was taken to the office of Dr. McKelvey, where every attention was paid the wounded man. Examination by prominent physicians showed the wound to be dangerous and Mrs. Hunter was sent for. Many friends of Mr. Hunter hearing of the occurrence called at the office. About midnight he was carried on a stretcher to his home on Center avenue.

Mr. Hunter served three years and three months in the Union army, having been a member of the renowned Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves. He served one term as County Recorder, and since the election of Mr. Fife, has held the position of Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office. Many friends will be shocked at the occurrence, and anxious to hear of Mr. Hunter's safety.

After the shooting, detectives scoured the city in company with gentlemen who witnessed the affair. Officer Rivers accompanied Mr. McClung, and in the saloon of Stevens & Hancock, on Fifth avenue, Mr. McClung pointed out the man. He gave contradictory statements regarding himself, and said his name was Burke. Upon examination of his effects, a board bill from Indianapolis was found, and Burke, if that is his true name, admitted that he was a repeater and said he belonged in Baltimore. He also stated that he had come to this city from Indiana in company with Tim O'Leary, Buck McCandless' Democratic bummer. Whether Timothy intended to use Burke in the repeating line in this city we know not, but it would appear that the scoundrel was searching for a "job" from Polk Duff.

LATEST—3:10 A. M.—A dispatch just received at the Mayor's office this morning by police wire, from the Eleventh ward station house, states that Mr. Hunter is resting easy. His wound is dangerous, but the attending physicians say he may recover.

Flag Presentation.

The ceremony of the flag presentation to the Ninth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett club last evening, was attended by a large concourse of people. Previous to the presentation a choir of young ladies sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "Marching Through Georgia," and other patriotic airs, which were all well rendered and well received. The Bayne and Fourth ward clubs from Allegheny, and the Russell Errett marching club and the Second, Ninth and Tenth ward clubs were in attendance. Twelfth street, where the presentation took place, was handsomely decorated and illuminated.

John A. Fox, Esq., presented the flag on behalf of the young ladies to James Boyd, the Captain of the club. Mr. Fox's speech was an appropriate one and attentively listened to. His allusion to the fact that "another star had been recently placed upon its azure field, the Centennial State of Colorado, which, judging from the intelligence of the people as indicated by their vote, was justly entitled to rank among the States," was loudly applauded.

Hon. H. H. McCormick received the flag on behalf of the club in an elaborate and extended speech, making a number of good points. He closed his speech by urging the members of the club to do their duty to their party at the coming election, to perpetuate the principles of the Republican party and to do no act or deed that would in any manner stain the beautiful banner under which they had enlisted. Captain James Boyd proposed three cheers for the ladies, which was responded to heartily and enthusiastically by all present.

Gilmore's Concerts.

It is, indeed, very unfortunate that Gilmore's Band should have to open their concerts on the day of the Ohio and Indiana elections, on Tuesday, and have the excitement kept up by a speech of Mr. Blaine in the city, for never was such a musical performance given before our public. The band is composed of real artists. We have had already the opportunity to hear in two concerts; first, Miss Norton, who is one of the finest singers that ever came here. Mr. M. Arbuckle, who has no equal in the world except Levy, perhaps. Mr. F. Lestch, a trombone, that you might as well call a flute or a violin, so very delicate and sweet is his performance on this very difficult instrument; Mr. E. A. Lefebvre, a grand artist on the saxophone; Mr. F. Bracht, a remarkable flutist, and more yet to be on the list before the series of concerts is over. It is a band of soloists; and to Mr. Gilmore is due all the credit to have organized and brought up to perfection a band that now compares even to advantage with any other band in the world. The programmes for the matinee and the evening performances of to-day include pieces of the best masters, and no doubt that these, which are now the talk of the city, will be attended as they deserve, that is by crowds.

Workhouse Bonds Paid.

The County Controller yesterday paid off $13,100 of Allegheny county Workhouse bonds. These bonds were issued in 1866, at seven per cent., and summed up $375,000—$87,000 worth of them still remain to be paid. The total reduction, this year, up to date, of the county debt, including all classes of bonds, is $84,427 67. The total amount of debt outstanding on the first of January, 1876, was $2,129,154 51, and there is still outstanding, $2,044,726 84. The county has $131,912 53 in the different sinking funds, applicable to the payment of this debt, but the difficulty is to induce the holders of bonds to part with them.

Political Notes.

THE Hayes and Wheeler marching club of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at 150 First avenue this evening, at seven o'clock sharp. All members will bring their uniforms with them. A full attendance is desired to make arrangements to attend the daylight demonstration at Oakdale station. New lamps will be furnished to the club.

A GRAND Republican demonstration will be held at Oakdale station, Wednesday, the 18th inst., commencing at ten o'clock A. M. General John A. Logan, of Illinois, and Colonel Poorman, of Ohio, will be present and deliver addresses.

Educational Excursion.

Parties desiring to take advantage of the reduced hotel rates and cheap excursions can either purchase tickets for the same from C. A. Kehew or pay the money to that gentleman on the train. Prof. H. I. Gourley, of the Grant School, has been appointed Marshal, and will have charge of the excursion.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

McClintock, guardian vs. Allegheny City. Error to Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error and Rogers, contra.

Brown vs. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Weir for plaintiff in error, and S. Schoyer, contra.

Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company vs. O'Malley and wife, for use. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Chalfant, for plaintiff in error, and A. N. Sutton, contra, special permission having been given to appear.

Stimple vs. Herman, trustee. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Bayne for plaintiff in error and McCombs contra.

Rowland vs. Communwealth. Error to Quarter Sessions. Argued by Bayne for plaintiff in error and District Attorney Montooth contra.

Second National Loan and Homestead Association vs. Hubley. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Shafer for plaintiff in error and George C. Wilson contra, the latter appearing by special permission.

Appeal of Mellon and wife. *Certiorari* to the Orphans' Court. Argued by W. H. Sutton for appellant and W. B. Negley and David Reed contra.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., James H. Smith, of Venango county, was qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Joseph A. Stewart, bankrupt, of Erie. Appointment of Spencer & Marvin, as solicitors for assignee, approved.

Nathan Conway, debtor, Erie. Order made on hearing on the motion for an injunction, for the 16th inst., meantime restraining A. F. Kirstead *et al.*

James W. Adams, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made allowing assignee extra compensation.

Andrews & Hart, bankrupts, Butler. Petition of H. C. Andrews for discharge presented, and usual order made for final hearing before Register Shaffer on the 31st inst.

Frederick Fette, bankrupt, Warren county. Register's report on petition of Wesco & Kent, creditors, asking to be allowed to share in dividend, confirmed.

John M. Christy, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented. Final hearing on the 1st prox. before Register Maxwell.

William Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Assignee's report of sale of certain notes and book accounts presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Jonathan Whitely, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented. Final hearing before Register Rogers on the 9th prox.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, city. Assignee's return to order for sale of certain real estate, presented and affirmed *nisi*.

James McLaughlin, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of assignee presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

Benjamin F. Biber, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition presented and assignee authorized to compound the claim of Henry C. Snaman.

Joseph A. Sterrett, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for sale of certain personal property.

A. O. Sturdevant, bankrupt, Erie county. Report of Register, adjusting liens, confirmed absolutely.

Andrew D. Demming, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for sale of certain real estate.

John Horn, bankrupt, Luzerne county. James Morrison do. and Wm. Stuart do. Register's report, distributing the fund arising from sale of real estate, confirmad *nisi*.

Thos. Dingham, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, confirmed *nisi*.

Mrs. M. C. Lazarus, debtor, Luzerne county. Register's report confirmed *nisi*.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Wm. Strott, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Michael Binging, was acquitted, but directed to pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor the other third.

In the case of Gotleib Sunbler, George Crook and Conrad Strott, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Martin Binzing, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, Strott to pay one-half of the costs and the rest of the parties the other half.

Frederick Barr is on trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on Wm. Peacock, a policeman.

The jury is out in the case of Wm. Bryns, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Sarah Francis.

The jury is also out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. David Hanson, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Annie Thomas *et al.*, minors. Bond of Morton Z. Evans, guardian, for leave to mortgage presented and approved.

Estate of N. Linton. Rule to show cause why money should not be paid into court. Wm. Trance appointed guardian *ad litem* of Wm. B. Linton, and directed to examine the final account of the executors and trustees. Returnable the 14th inst.

Elizabeth Crosby, minor. Bond of guardian filed and approved.

James Crosby, minor. Bond of guardian filed and approved.

Estate of Hugh Henderson, deceased. Petition for leave to mortgage. Order granted.

Estate of John Kenelly, deceased. Order of distribution made.

Minor children of Tweed Morrison, deceased. Order of sale returned and confirmed absolutely and deed ordered to be made to purchaser. Bond filed and approved.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE were only twenty-one drunks fined or otherwise at the Central station yesterday.

M. M. SCHNEIDER, member of the Central Board of Education from Knox district, has resigned.

THE Lucy furnace has now been relined and a new hearth put in and will blow early in November.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* office will in a few weeks be located on Penn street, near the corner of Barker's alley.

A MAJORITY of the coal miners in the second pool on the Monongahela have gone to work at two cents per bushel.

LINDSAY & MCCUTCHEON, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, are having a new engine made for their rebuilt works. Cylinders 24x36 inches.

MR. LEONARD W. BLUMENSCHEIN, the well-known musician, has removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he intends to reside permanently.

THE offices of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company are shortly to be removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

J. B. JONES, of the McKee Barge Club, is the trainer for Billy Scharff in the contest for the championship sculling match with Evan Morris.

M. D. HAYES, President of the Castle Shannon Narrow Guage Railroad Company, has just returned from an extended tour in the East.

THE directors of the Waynesburg and Washington narrow gauge railroad have resolved not to continue the building of the road for the present.

CHARLES O'DONNELL, an obstreperous applicant for relief at Clerk McGonnigle's office, was given sixty days by the Mayor yesterday morning for disorderly conduct.

SAM DORSEY, the colored man arrested on Fifth avenue early Tuesday morning, was subsequently released by the Mayor, there being neither prosecution or evidence.

VIRGIN alley, from Grant street to Cherry alley, is now under contract for grading and paving, and the work of grading this thoroughfare was commenced yesterday morning.

JOHN REDMAN, a well known resident of the South Side, died at his residence on Sidney street on Tuesday morning. He had been suffering for many months from consumption.

THE children of the Emanuel Mission School, Allegheny City, will hold a fair on Friday afternoon and evening at their rooms, No. 159 Pennsylvania avenue—the proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

THREE spans of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, across the Monongahela river, have been strengthened by the addition of heavy timber arches. One more span is to be arched, when the work will be complete.

MRS. HANEY, who resides at Irwin station, picked up a pistol from the table in her house to examine it, and while handling it carelessly it was accidentally discharged, the ball penetrating her heart and causing her instant death.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued orders to the ticket agent at Altoona to sell excursion tickets to employees of the Company and the immediate members of their families to Philadelphia and return, good for ten days, for $2 50.

WM. ELLIS and Maud Hadley were arrested in McIntosh's saloon, Woods Run, Tuesday evening, for disorderly conduct. William was fined $10 and costs, and Maud, on her own confession as a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

THE damage resulting from the recent fire to the foundry of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips is being rapidly repaired. The moulders have started to work, and are as busy as ever. The machine shop is also busy, having been running day and night for the past week.

THE Chicago Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due here about noon yesterday, was detained over two hours near Loudenville by the wreck of a cattle train. The passengers state that several persons were injured in the wreck and a number of cattle killed.

THORNTON SMITH, proprietor of a saloon in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday, on a charge of repeatedly assaulting his own daughter, thirteen years of age. The offense is of a most heinous character. The accused, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed for trial.

THE fast line, leaving Union depot at 7:51 on Tuesday evening, was boarded by thieves somewhere between this city and Philadelphia. The only victims, it seems, were Wm. Thaw, Esq., and Mr. W. H. Barnes, of this city. The gentlemen occupied opposite sections in a sleeping car. Mr. Thaw lost a fine gold watch, $500 in money of valuable papers. Mr. Barnes lost his watch and other articles not specified.

THE stone work of the new bridge which is to span the Monongahela at the "Point," Pittsburgh, was completed about a week ago. Mr. John Megraw, Allegheny, was the contractor, and the contract amounted to nearly $200,000. The most of our readers are probably aware that the American Bridge Company, Chicago, are erecting the superstructure, which is of iron. A large portion of the iron work was done in Pittsburgh.

THE Verona Tool Works, at Verona, near Pittsburgh are running quite lively, and have been doing a fair business during the past season. The company has recently been shipping their goods to parts outside of the United States, one of their recent shipments being a large lot of their patent nut locks, which were ordered from Cuba. They are shipping tools to California, and are having enquiries from England and other points for their goods.

MR. SAMUEL LOGAN, of Sewickly township, while rescuing some furniture from his burning residence, on last Saturday morning, fell from the top of a ladder placed against a second story window, and broke his arm above the elbow and had his hand smashed. To add to the family's misfortune, his residence, several out buildings, clothing, bedding and furniture, &c., were almost totally destroyed. The neighbors are lending all the assistance in their power.

A. HARTUPEE's shop is now turning out two oil engines per day and this is to be increased to three per day. A new pattern of compact design of which but very few have yet been made, promises to be a favorite with the oil men, and will no doubt soon be called for as numerously as the common pattern that this establishment is now so rapidly producing. Mr. Hartupee is now engaged in making a pair of engines for the new Point bridge; these are of the new designs last mentioned.

THE Millvale works of Graff, Bennett & Co. are steadily operating seven of their ten Danks furnaces. Of the old style puddling furnaces, eleven are operated wholly with natural gas for fuel, the balance of the old style furnaces use part natural gas and part coal. This is owing to the irregularity of the gas supply. An ingenious arrangement of internal pipes and reverberatory action to the gas as it fills the fire chamber, that has been invented by Mr. John I. Williams, the manager, will soon enable the balance of the old style puddling furnaces to dispense with coal entirely, notwithstanding the occasional limited supply of gas.

Cruelty to Children.

Superintendent Street at the meeting of the Humane Society yesterday, presented the following report:

"We have had twenty-three cases of cruelty to animals reported to us within the last ten days, all of which have been investigated, the defendants generally appearing penitent, and promising us to do better in future if we would not prosecute them for the first offense. We have also had a number of cases of cruelty to children reported which had our attention; some of them real abuses. One a smart girl about ten years old, was found in the street, suffering from cold, having no clothing on her person whatever except an old calico slip. When brought to the office by two humane ladies, on examination we found a number of cuts, bruises and sores on her head, neck and body, inflicted by her own mother at different times, and which she did not deny when interrogated by us in the presence of her child and the two ladies. With the consent of her mother we found a refined, humane lady, who took her and agreed to provide for her temporarily. We have also just been informed of four other young girls now employed in houses of bad repute, where their surroundings must be of a demoralizing character, which we will inquire into. Every feeling of humanity is aroused at times at what we see."

Sentenced.

James Haley, of Clearfield county, who was found guilty in the United States District Court of retailing liquors and tobacco without paying special tax in May, 1875, and whose sentence was suspended at the time in order to make proposition for compromise at Washington was sentenced yesterday to pay $100 and be imprisoned in the Clearfield county jail for sixty days. After the suspension of his sentence at the time referred to Haley went home, paid his tax but paid no further attention to the matter. He was arrested on a *capias* a few days ago, but on account of the peculiar hardship of his case, and his extreme poverty, he was given the lightest sentence that could be imposed under the law.

THE Philadelphia *Record* of Tuesday says: "Elizabeth Jones, colored, charged with the larceny of $3 and a watch from James Dougherty, of Pittsburgh, has been held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate McClintock."

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.

The well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office. TTh

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT OR purchase a House with modern improvements, with from 8 to 10 Rooms, in Allegheny or East End. Address LOCK BOX No. 697 Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE had considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address F., Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—$25 00—An experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will give any one $25 00 who will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address "N." Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—FOR THIS and each of the adjoining States. To an active, industrious man, either with experience or without, a salary of $90 a month and traveling expenses will be paid. Address GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—PLACES—FOR 2 GERMANS to Garden and Drive, have best of reference. 10 Cooks, 50 House Girls, 30 Chambermaids, 5 Sewing Girls, 10 Nurses, 5 Laundrywomen, 4 Housekeepers and 15 Young Girls want places in city or a distance out at reduced wages. 10 good Farm Hands want work at $10 to $12 per month, have reference. A Woman is wanted to clean office. Orders filled on few hours' notice. Families can change as often as they wish for one month. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MULES—Suitable for pit or driving. Cheap. Inquire at 293 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing in full name, A. F., Lock Box 166, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 BY 24 IN. ENGINE, a 12 by 24 in., a 10 by 24 in. and a 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting. 10 second-hand Boilers. 8 new Engines, of different sizes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Cigar Moulds, Show Cases, Big Indian Sign, &c. Will be sold whole or in lots, and at prices to suit purchasers. This stock must be closed out at once. 20,000 Stogy Cigars at $9 50 per thousand, cash. Address MRS. G. E. RIDDLE, Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—75 PER cent. Oxide of Iron, the best and cheapest Paint in the market. Is unequaled for painting Cars, Bridges, Steamboat Decks and Hulls, Roofs, Iron, Brick and Wooden Buildings, Iron and Tin Work, &c., &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard, or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory, we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING of 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street, with Water in Kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, at Commercial office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Diningroom and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 49, of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable forthwith. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, October 11, 1876.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.
W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SATURDAY, October 28th, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., application will be made to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, for a Charter of Incorporation for the "ADRIENNE BOAT CLUB," a corporation to be formed for the cultivation of the art of rowing, boating and sailing, and the pecuniary assistance of the relatives of deceased members.
GAZZAM & COCHRANE,
Attorneys for Applicants.
Pittsburgh, October 5, 1876.

☞ NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY the public that

W. A. ARNOLD

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY,

And is not authorized to sell the

CHILSON FURNACE,

In evidence of which we append

CARD from THE MANUFACTURER:

The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that I have given the exclusive agency for the sale of my Furnaces to L. H. SMITH & CO., No. 49 Sixth street. I trust these Furnaces will be as highly appreciated throughout the West as they are now in the Eastern cities. For simplicity, durability, heating capacity and ease of management, they have no equal. The fact that over thirty thousand of the furnaces have been sold fully proves the above.
GARDNER CHILSON.
Boston, September 5, 1876.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
NO. 49 SIXTH STREET.

BEDFORD
AND
BLUE LICK WATERS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY (JULY 24.)
Also, all the principal Imported and Domestic Waters, both on draught and in bottles.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
1p Opposite Central Hotel.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND EDR 1874 $3,027,872.83. RATIO EXPENSE TO INCOME 8 1/2 PER CENT.
E. S. CARRIER, General Agent.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.
POLITICAL!
MARCHING CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH
HATS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
CALL AND SEE SAMPLES.
R. H. Palmer & Co.,
LIMITED,
151 WOOD STREET.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES,
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
Lauderbach & Preston,
33 and 34 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CAMERON SPECIAL STEAM PUMP.
PUMPS ADAPTED TO EVERY DUTY.
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meetings

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

Thursday, October 12, at 7:30 P. M.

At Excelsior Hall,
ALLEGHENY.
Corner of Federal and Lacock Streets.
W. D. FORTEN, Esq., Prof. HOWARD DAY.

These gentlemen are among the foremost colored men of the United States, and held in high esteem among all classes for their eloquence and learning. All are invited to attend this meeting.

The Thomas M. Bayne Glee Club will be in attendance. The Grand Central Marching Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Allegheny Vigilant Club, are requested to escort the distinguished speakers to the place of meeting.

Myers' Hotel, O'Hara Township.
S. P. FULTON, Esq., JOHN S. LAMBIE, Esq., NEWTON COOKE, Esq., Speakers.

ELEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Cor of Erin St. and Center Ave.
General JAS. K. MOORHEAD, A. M. BROWN, Esq., W. C. MORELAND, Esq., and H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., Speakers. There will be a Brass Band in attendance. The citizens of the Thirteenth and adjacent wards are invited to attend.

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Seventh Avenue Wigwam.
JOS. S. HAYMAKER, Esq., W. R. FORD, Esq., H. J. GOURLEY, Esq., Speakers.

WILDWOOD STATION, A. V. R. R.,
Penn Township.
H. A. COLLIER, Esq., JAMES FITZSIMMONS, JOHN MEGRAW, Speakers.

Corner Wylie Avenue and Elm Street,
Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.
Major RUSSELL ERRETT, JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., J. VANNOTE, Esq., Speakers.

SEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Third District, No. 106 Howard St.
JOHN H. KERR, Esq., Col. A. BLAKELEY, Major J. F. SLAGLE, B. C. CHRISTY, Esq., Speakers.
There will be a flag presentation at this meeting on behalf of the ladies of the ward, to the Marching Club.

Homewood Station, Penna. Railroad.
JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., Speakers.

Friday, October 13, at 7:30 P. M.

Mass Meeting at Sewickley.
Colonel T. M. BAYNE, W. C. MORELAND, Esq., Speakers.

LIBRARY.
JOHN H. KERR, Esq., JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., R. S. FRAZIER, Speakers.

SPIKETOWN, BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, BROWNSVILLE ROAD.
S. P. FULTON, Esq., C. S. FETTERMAN.

Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, Penn Ave., Near Twentieth Street.
General A. L. PEARSON, H. H. McCORMICK, Esq., W. C. STILLWAGON.

By order Committee on Meetings,
JNO. S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
JOSIAH COHEN, } Secretaries.
W. C. STILLWAGON, }

HEADQUARTERS, 58 GRANTHAM STREET, Allegheny, October 10, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

All Captains of Marching Clubs East of Federal street will meet at the Wigwam, in Third ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect a Marshal of Eastern Division, which is to be composed of all Clubs East of Federal street.

All Captains of Marching Clubs west of Federal street will meet at Knap's Battery, First ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect a Marshal of Western Division, which is to be composed of all Marching Clubs West of Federal street.

It is the desire of the Grand Marshal that Captains of Marching Clubs will use every endeavor to have every man turn out on SATURDAY EVENING, as he wishes it distinctly understood that there will be no more route gone over that will be actually necessary to get the column in line.

Headquarters of Grand Marshal will be located from this date until Saturday, October 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 58 Grantham street, and will then be transferred to Stockton avenue, West of Federal street.

By order of
JOHN MEGRAW, Grand Marshal Republican Demonstration of Oct. 14, 1876.
JOHN H. HARE, Chief of Staff.
F. A. M. KEEPS, Adjutant General.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JAY SHUTTERLY, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, October 12, 1876.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH MORGANSTERN, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, October 12, 1876.

J. D. Bernd & Co.,
Corner Fifth Ave. and Market St.
RIBBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY GOODS,
STAW AND FELT HATS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
A full assortment constantly on hand, at Lowest Market Prices.
Velvets, Black Dress Silks & Kid Gloves.
1p

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

Cloaks!
Cloaks!
Cloaks!
A Choice Stock of Paris and Berlin Cloaks,
New York Made Cloaks from $4 to $30.
Fine Cloaks of our own manufacture.
Beaver Cloths, Basket, Matelasse and Chinchilla Cloths by the yard or made up to order.
Mantilla Velvets from medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.
New Stock of Fall and Winter Shawls.
James Caldwell & Co.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
TThs Allegheny City.

JOS. HORNE & CO,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Morison AND Hutchinson's
Genuine
STAR SHIRTS

We will for the next 30 days offer our entire stock of "Star Shirts" at lower prices than they have ever before been sold in this city. Please take note of the following numbers and prices, of which we have a full line of sizes:

Open Front Buttons.
ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.
Lot 63 .... $1 40 each.
Lot 82 .... 1 62 each.
Lot 1 82, eyelets .... 1 62 each.
Lot 92 .... 1 75 each.
SINGLE PLAIT.
Lot 280 .... $1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.
ONE AND THREE-QUARTER INCH PLAIT.
Lot 042 .... $1 17 each.
Lot 062 .... 1 28 each.
Lot 082 .... 1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.
SINGLE PLAIT.
Lot 0250 .... $1 28 each.
Lot 0270 .... 1 50 each.
Lot 0280 .... 1 62 each.
Lot 0281, no cuffs .... 1 62 each.

Open Back, Eyelets.
SHIELD BOSOM.
Lot 76 C .... $1 05 each.
Lot 27 C .... 1 28 each.
Lot 16 .... 1 39 each.
Lot 20 A .... 1 62 each.

BOYS' SHIRTS
Open Front, Buttons.
ONE INCH PLAIT.
Lot 19 .... $1 00 each.

We have a few odd sizes in the following numbers, which we will close out at $1 00 each; Lot 32, 032, 52, 062 and 42. As these unusually low prices are made for 30 days only, purchasers should come early. Best make of Unlaundried Shirts, Linen Bosom outside and inside, at $1 00 each.
Open on Saturday evening until 8:30 o'clock.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HENRY C. ANDREWS, one of the co-partners of the late firm of ANDREWS AND HART, of Greece City, Pennsylvania, bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1876, at 8 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Th S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

The people of Ohio wanted a stable Secretary of State, and they elected Barnes.

Now let Ohio and Indiana follow the lead of Pennsylvania, and abolish the October elections.

Out in Indiana blue jeans are less in demand than formerly, and brains are enjoying a steady upward tendency.

Yesterday the *Post* was in a state of ecstatic blind staggers. To day it is in much the same state of mind in which a malefactor is the night before his execution.

After November the Democratic "reformers" will have an opportunity to go away quietly by themselves and devote the next four years to personal reformation.

The Republicans carry certainly, in Ohio, the third, sixth, eighth, ninth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth Congressional districts—in all ten, with the best chance for the second and tenth, and also a chance in the eleventh.

Since Messrs. Henness and Bengough took charge of the Caledonia (Ohio) *Argus*, a marked improvement has been manifested in that paper. It now bristles with pointedly put local items, and after all that is the body, soul and spirit of a good country paper.

The German Government intend introducing a bill postponing the abolition of the iron duties, which were to have come into effect on the 1st of January, the Protectionist movement having been considerably strengthened by the late commercial calamities.

An encouraging business sign is the steady increase of railway earnings. The New York *Bulletin* publishes the gross earnings of twenty roads for September, amounting to $6,827,866, against $6,408,677 for the corresponding season last year—an increase of $419,189, or 6½ per cent. The net earnings of the same roads for the first nine months of the year amounted to $52,275,000—an excess of $3,909,000 over those for the corresponding period last year, or an increase at the rate of 8 per cent.

Elsewhere we reprint from the Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic), another Tilden election circular, sent out last fall. It is quite similar to the circular of 1868, at which time 37,000 fraudulent ballots were counted in New York city. With the benefits derived from this last circular, Tilden's ticket was elected by less than two per cent. majority. Had ten persons out of each thousand in New York who voted last fall, cast their votes for Seward for Secretary of State instead of for Bigelow, Tilden would never have been heard of as a candidate for the Presidency.

One of the orators who is to speak to night at the Democratic meeting in Allegheny for Tilden, Hendricks, Hopkins, Cochrane and "reform," is constructive 'mileage Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, of New York. As far back as 1867, Judge Hall, of the United States District Court of New York, and the Auditor of the Treasury, knew "constructive" Dorsheimer was a perjurer, for they disallowed hundreds of dollars of his claims, which he had sworn to as correct. In one instance a sworn claim was denied for duplicated charges for per diem and mileage, and for attending court on Sunday!

The grain movement at the various northern Atlantic ports for the twelve weeks preceding the panic of 1873, as compared by the Philadelphia *North American* with the same period this year, shows that of the total receipts New York got 46.1 per cent., Montreal 13.9 per cent., Philadelphia 17.2 per cent., Boston 10.2 per cent., Baltimore 11.2 per cent., and Portland 1.4 per cent. in 1876; while in 1873 New York got 57.5 per cent., Montreal 14.2 per cent., Philadelphia 10.4 per cent., Boston 8.5 per cent., Baltimore 8 per cent. and Portland 1.4 per cent. The greatest advance was at Philadelphia, the next at Baltimore, and the next at Boston. But New York suffered heavily, while Montreal also declined, and Portland made no progress. The receipts at Philadelphia rose from 4,769,330 bushels in 1873, to 8,433,960 in 1876, while the receipts at New York fell from 26,395,849 bushels in 1873, to 22,607,012 bushels in 1876. The receipts at Philadelphia stand next to those at New York in 1876. These figures are very encouraging to all interested in the trade of Philadelphia, though only as a stimulant to further and more enlarged enterprise in this great traffic.

An enormous concourse of citizens listened to the masterly address of Senator Blaine last night, and well were they repaid for their attendance. Fresh from what has been a constant succession of ovations in the principal cities of Ohio and Indiana, he came to Pittsburgh to strike one more blow for the Republican cause, and he struck it with tremendous effectiveness and force. A marked element in the splendid greeting which he received was the exalted character of the motive which drew together the vast audience that hung upon his words. It was substantially the same spirit and purpose as those which in 1861 moved loyal men to crowd public places in consultation as to ways and means for the defense of the nation's life, and which led hundreds of thousands to volunteer their services in such behalf. Disguise it as we may, the fact still remains, and will remain, that the issue of 1861 is still upon the country; whether this Union is a Nation; made up of citizens and invested with powers, not only for the ends of government, but for the defense of its own life against treason and secession; or whether it is the mere "Confederation" which Tilden and Hendricks and the Democratic party declare it to be, with the right of any State, at any time, to use the language of Tilden, "to snap the tie of confederation, as a nation would break a treaty, or to repel coercion as a nation would repel invasion." Never did a Pittsburgh audience listen to more able or effective discussion of these grave issues. The meeting was in all respects a grand success, and cannot fail to exert marked influence for good upon the result of the coming election in this State.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns from Ohio and Indiana are very meagre as to details, very few figures being given. Enough, however, is known to render it certain that the Republicans have carried Ohio by a decisive majority, while the prospects are fair, also, for the election of the Republican State ticket in Indiana. The contest in that State is close, as was anticipated; but, at the time of this writing the indications are all favorable to Republican success.

The dispatches, this year, are different, entirely, to those of previous years, in that they give no county returns, and we are therefore unable to compare results with previous years. The counting in Ohio and Indiana is either excessively slow, or there is a notable holding back of returns. The vote was heavy, the voting districts large, and the ticket, long, so that the count was quite difficult, and the delay is probably owing to these causes.

The Republican gain in members of Congress is a marked feature of the returns. We have certainly gained four members in Ohio and as many in Indiana, with one or two in West Virginia. The majority of both the delegations from Ohio and Indiana will be Republican, and similar gains in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts will give us the next House. Messrs. Hopkins, Cochran, Sheakley and Jenks may read their fate in these indications.

The October elections have been very fiercely contested. Money has been poured out by Tilden like water, and the Republicans have had to contend not only against that, but against fraud, ruffianism, lying, cheating, and every other wicked appliance that was available. New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Louisville emptied their slums of blackguards, roughs and ballot-box stuffers, to carry these elections for the Democracy, and nothing but the most active vigilance prevented them from defeating the will of the people. The party of "Reform" was, in this instance, the party of fraud and violence, and would, if they could, have cheated their way to a nominal victory.

The result, as a whole, is a substantial victory for the Republican cause. It renders certain the election of Hayes, and nerves the Republicans of the country to make the rally in November a victorious one in every Northern State. The desperation of the party of fraud may prompt them to make one more effort; but the rank and file are already discouraged, and will grow more so as the certainty of defeat approaches. A beaten army is always dispirited and demoralized; and all that is wanted, now, to ensure Republican success, in November, is to stand together firmly and fight like men.

THE REBEL DEBT.

We print below a copy of the "House Bill No. 232," introduced into the House of Representatives of the National Congress on December 15, 1875, by a Mr. Cook, of Georgia, entitled "A bill to refund certain taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868." The bill was read twice, ordered to be *printed*, and then solemnly referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The following is the existing text of the proposed law:

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1875. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cook, on leave, introduced the following bill: A bill to refund certain taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Whereas, The sum of sixty-eight million and seventy-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents has been collected by the United States as a tax on raw cotton during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States; and

Whereas, The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States were equally divided in opinion as to the constitutionality of the laws under which said taxes were collected; and

Whereas, The burden of said tax has fallen mainly upon the producer, both the white and colored race, engaged in producing said cotton, who, while paying this tax on cotton, have as other citizens of the several States of the United States, paid their due proportion of all other taxes, producing thereby great inequality in the taxes of the country; and

Whereas, No other raw agricultural product of any of the States has been taxed, even during the war; and

Whereas, It appears on the records of the Internal Revenue Office that there were collected and returned, from the State of Alabama, ten million three hundred and eighty eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and ten cents; from the State of Arkansas, two million five hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-three cents; from the State of Connecticut, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents; from the State of Florida, nine hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; from the State of Georgia, eleven million eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; from the State of Illinois, three hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty two cents; from the State of Indiana, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents; from the State of Iowa, twenty-seven cents; from the State of Kansas, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifteen cents; from the State of Kentucky, five hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty-five cents; from the State of Louisiana, ten million ninety-eight thousand five hundred and one dollars; from the State of Maryland, fifty-one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents; from the State of Massachusetts, sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents; from the State of Mississippi, eight million seven hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety three cents; from the State of Missouri, five hundred and ninety-two thousand and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-six cents; from the State of New Jersey, three thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-two cents; from the State of New York, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents; from the State of North Carolina, one million nine hundred and four dollars and eighty-seven cents; from the State of Ohio, four hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents; from the State of Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and six cents; from the State of Rhode Island, two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-three cents; from the State of South Carolina, four million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents; from the State of Tennessee, seven million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-one cents; from State of Texas, five million five hundred and two thousand four hundred and dollars and twenty-four cents; from Utah, one thousand three hundred and seventy five dollars and thirty-four cents; from the State of Virginia, eight hundred and twenty five thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents; and

Whereas, The several States can more conveniently and satisfactorily refund said tax than the Government of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall cause bonds of the United States to be printed, in sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable at the Treasury of the United States, to bearer, at the end of thirty years from date, in gold, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, with coupons attached, to be signed and authenticated in the manner directed in section three of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the amount of sixty-eight million seventy-two thousand and four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, when said bonds shall have been authenticated as aforesaid, shall be authorized, and he is hereby directed and required, to turn over and deliver to the several governors or other authorized agents of the several States and Territories herein mentioned, bonds equaling in amount the amounts received by the United States from tax on cotton in the several States, to wit: to Alabama, ten million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and ten cents; to Arkansas, two million five hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-three cents; to California, four hundred and thirty dollars and four cents; to Connecticut, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents; to Florida, nine hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; to Georgia, eleven million eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; to Illinois, three hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-two cents; to Indiana, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents; to Iowa, twenty-seven cents; to Kansas, four hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifteen cents; to Kentucky, five hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents; to Louisiana, ten million ninety eight thousand five hundred and one dollars; to Maryland, fifty-one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents; to Massachusetts, sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents; to Mississippi, eight million seven hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-three cents; to Missouri, five hundred and ninety-two thousand and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-six cents; to New Jersey, three thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-two cents; to New York, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents; to North Carolina, one million nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and four dollars and eighty-seven cents; to Ohio, four hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars and twelve cents; to Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and six cents; to Rhode Island, two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-three cents; to South Carolina, four million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents; to Tennessee, seven million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-one cents; to Texas, five million five hundred and ten thousand four hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents; to Utah, one thousand three hundred and seventy five thousand dollars and thirty-four cents, and to Virginia, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents, to be held by said States, to be refunded and distributed to the parties who actually produced the cotton and paid said tax, either directly themselves, or by their factors and agents, as the several legislatures may direct by law, as aforesaid, among the parties who actually produced the cotton, and who paid the said tax, either directly themselves, or by their agents and factors, with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to use currency to pay fractions of one hundred dollars in all settlements with said States.

We submit the foregoing as a sample of the sort of legislation our business men of the North may expect from a future Democratic Congress. Not only is the tax on captured cotton to be refunded to the rebel owners, but, as we showed a few days ago, the damages done to their property during the war are also to be repaid them, the *ex parte* affidavit of the owner being considered as sufficient evidence to establish the amount of damages sustained, and the justice of the claim against the officers of the Union army causing the same. Are our citizens ready and willing to pay this rebel account? If so, let them by all means vote for James H. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who is the friend and political associate of the Hon. Mr. Cook, of Georgia, who is known to be strongly in favor of the election of Mr. Hopkins to the House in which his bill is pending.

The net result of the great struggle of Tuesday renders the election of Hayes and Wheeler safe. But a Republican President must have a Republican Congress to enable him to carry out an honest, straight-forward policy. If the Democratic party can carry Congress it will have, except in appointments, the best of the bargain. The actual power of the Government lies in Congress, and if the Democrats get full control of that body they may well rejoice. We are rid of a part of the danger, but only a part. We must have a House and a policy that will put the Confederates out of the power to murder and intimidate, and practically destroy the freedom of the Republican voters of the South, and that will not vote millions of dollars for rebel damages. In one word, we want a Republican House, standing on Republican principles. We want a Congress that will support human rights; that will support the interests of the working men; that will try no new-fangled experiments in currency and finance, but will leave trade and commerce to regulate the quantity and quality of money, which, if they are left to do, will bring the country to the highest state of prosperity. We want no tinkers, but patriots and statesmen. Shall we have them? With earnest work by the Republicans of the November States we shall carry a Republican House. But let it be steadily borne in mind that every man who votes for a Democratic member of Congress, votes for Tilden. There may be hereabouts Republicans, or Liberals, or patriotic Democrats, who will never vote for Tilden, and yet they feel friendly to Hopkins and Cochran. Let such remember that a vote for either of these men is a vote for Tilden, the associate of Tweed, the patron of Morrissey, the friend and advocate of rebels, and the dodger of taxes who now owes the Government great sums of money, which, by his default, had to be levied on the pockets of men too poor to bear it. Such men as Errett and Bayne will do honor to this community, and represent intelligently its great interests. Elect them both.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says wife-beating is increasing at a lamentable rate.

Virginia's Democratic Governor has refused to name any Centennial Day.

A rifle contest by women has been held in England, exhibiting unexpected skill.

George Washington must be patient. Christopher Columbus gets his monument to-day after waiting 384 years.

A Canadian lady has gone insane from fatigue and excitement while at the Centennial. Husbands should cut this out.

Business prospects throughout Canada appear to be brightening, as if in sympathy with the revival of trade on this side of the line.

A Brunswick (Ga.) letter says "probably nine-tenths of the white population have had yellow fever, or are now suffering from it."

Eating arsenic has become a favorite habit among American women. It rounds the form, beautifies the complexion and produces dropsy.

The Jersey city coroners are urging upon the authorities the desirability of providing photographs before burial of all unrecognized dead bodies.

Sales of copper are heavy, mostly on European account, and as supposed for the manufacture of ammunition, American copper being preferred to any other.

Some Democratic ruffians recently stained the soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass., with rotten eggs, and the shaft had to be chiselled down to eradicate the marks.

Good seed. The American Baptists established missions in Sweden twenty-five years ago. They have now in Sweden 234 churches, 10,500 members, and 16,500 Sunday schools.

The young ladies employed at the canning factory at New London have struck for an advance of thirty-three per cent. on their wages. They say they cannot can at the present prices.

A commission of Americans has arrived at Valparaiso for the purpose of working the gold mines of Catapilco, and present- [illegible] California [illegible] capital of $1,000,000.

The salmon product of the Columbia river, Oregon, this season, amounts to 40,000,000 pounds, and the value of the portion of this great product canned for shipment exceeds $3,000,000.

The Duke of Westminster, a wealthy and sensible English nobleman, gives workingmen on Sunday the privilege of visiting the picture-galleries and museum of his magnificent private residence.

England now has "A Husband's Rights Association," whose object is to protest against the tendency of legal changes in favor of women, and the partiality and injustice shown in favor of wives against their husbands.

An enormous school of mackerel, a mile long and a fourth of a mile wide, was struck by fishing smacks off New London, Saturday, and though many of the nets had to be cut because of the weight, 300,000 fish, worth $10,000, were taken.

In ten years the screw propeller has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

The New York *Tribune* reflects severely upon the New York Central road for studiously concealing its condition, giving no information in its annual reports, and in its enforced report to the State Engineer barely that which the law requires. It presents a very damaging case against the road.

The Duchy of Saxe Gotha has taken the lead in allowing cremation, and the town of Gotha has granted a site for the purpose. The German society for the introduction of cremation has paid a sum of 15,000 marks to the town of Gotha to cover the necessary expenses for erecting a cremation apparatus.

PERSONAL.

King Alfonso, though young, is a person of deep research, for he has discovered that "America owes her prosperity to the triumph of Spanish arms." "So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er live long."

Ole Bull and his wife have arrived in Boston. Let those who slandered him as regards his matrimonial affairs keep out of the reach of his fiddle-strings. He draws a pretty long bow, and can play the vi'lin on occasion.

The accomplished Greek scholar, Rev. Richard Shilletto, fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, England, died on the 24th ult. He was considered one of the foremost classical lecturers and editors in the world.

The poet Whittier has moved from Amesbury to Danvers, Mass., and taken up his residence with a family of relatives named Johnson, who occupy the old home of Colonel Enoch Putnam, an officer of the Revolutionary war.

Commodore Vanderbilt may be sick unto death, but still talks business. On Sunday he gave it as his opinion that the present revival would continue, and that the country would experience a new era of prosperity until over-production and over-trading produced another revulsion.

The Pope intends to solace the bitter present by memories of the glorious past, and will celebrate solemnly the anniversary of the humiliating submission of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, at Canossa. He probably intends this as a gentle reminder to Prince Bismarck and the Kaiser that what once was may be again.

The English pension list includes some rather singular items. The Penn family receive yearly and are to receive forever twenty thousand dollars, in payment for their proprietary rights in this State. A London paper suggests that as all the advantages of these rights passed long ago to the United States, it might not be impertinent to suggest that we should assume payment of the pension.

The Baltimore *American* says that one Faulconbridge, confidential clerk of a commission house in Liverpool, set out about thirteen years ago, ostensibly for Calcutta, on business of the firm, was not again heard of, and was supposed to have perished. In 1865, on closing up the business of the house, it was discovered that Faulconbridge had embezzled £7,000. It being rumored that he was a traveling salesman in the United States, a detective set out to look for him, but searched in vain, though discovering that the fugitive had been in the service of a Boston house. About a year ago it was reported that the defaulter was traveling for a Philadelphia gas fixture house, and the detective came over again, followed him to San Francisco, the Black Hills and Memphis, and finally on Friday morning last captured him at Baltimore, and sailed with him from New York on Saturday.

ANOTHER TRICK.

How Tilden's State Ticket was Elected Last Fall.

The Election Fraud Circular of 1868 Duplicated in 1875—A Narrow Escape—How a Change of 1 Per Cent. Would have Defeated Tilden's Ticket and Prevented His Nomination for the Presidency.

The Circular in Full.

[From the Brooklyn Argus (Dem.)]

The infamous Tilden and Tweed circular of 1868, by which John A. Griswold was defrauded out of his election of Governor, and by which John T. Hoffman, of the firm of Tweed, Tilden & Hoffman, was falsely counted in as Governor, will be long remembered. It created a cry of indignation at the time, which would have found expression in legal proceedings, had it not been for the fact that the courts were then a part of the ring. In Mr. Greeley's celebrated letter to Chairman Tilden, he explained why *quo warranto* proceedings were not instituted. He said:

"Prosecutors, magistrates, municipal authorities, are all in the pool, we have no hope from the ministers of justice, and the villians have no fear of the terrors of the law."

It is very evident that the transaction is not forgotten, for ex-Governor Dix, in his speech of October 3, said:

That Mr. Tilden was for years the intimate political associate of Tweed every one knows. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1867 to 1871, while the gang of pirates, of which Tweed was the chief, was plundering the treasuries of the city and the State. Tilden's name was appended to a circular in 1868, by means of which 20,000 spurious votes were smuggled into the ballot boxes, and the State election was declared to be carried by the Democrats. Mr. Tilden, at the time of its discovery and exposure, disclaimed all agency in issuing it; but he had no word of indignation for the forgery, none for the forgers, none for the

FRAUDULENT USE OF HIS NAME.

Indeed, he endeavored to mitigate the turpitude of the act by saying he had "no reason to suppose that it had any evil purpose!" It was for this stupendous fraud—subversive of the elective franchise, and making our whole system of popular government a deception and a mockery—that Horace Greeley denounced him as "a passive accomplice," and "as deeply implicated in them (the frauds) as though his (your) name was Tweed," etc.

The circular above referred to was as follows:

"Rooms of the Democratic State Convention, October 27, 1868.

"My Dear Sir—Please at once communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to WILLIAM M. TWEED, TAMMANY HALL, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote.

"Let the telegram be as follows: 'This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of (number).' Or this one if sufficiently certain: 'This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ———.'

"*There is, of course, AN IMPORTANT OBJECT to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting.* Opportunity can be taken at the usual half-hour full in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to carefully watch the count.

"Very truly, yours,

"Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman."

The "important object" was obtained. The returns were kept back from the city until those from the rest of the State had been carefully revised. Hoffman was beaten in the State, outside of the city, by 41,204 majority. Then the Committee of Tilden, Tweed and Hoffman announced a majority for the junior member of the firm, in the city of New York, of 59,150. Fully 37,000 of these ballots were not voted. The pretended vote was 34,835 more than it was two years later, when 70,000 population had been added to the city; it was 41,725 more than the vote polled two years previously.

As outrageous and bold as were the ballot-box stuffings in 1868, similar tactics were resorted to, to make sure of Tilden's State ticket last fall. Had Bigelow not been elected Secretary of State and Fairchild Attorney General in 1875, Tilden could not have been nominated for the Presidency in 1876. Hence the desperate efforts made, and the Tilden circular below printed. A change in the registry laws alone prevented a re-enactment of the wholesale swindle so successful in 1868.

THE VOTE.

The State was known to be very doubtful last fall. The result of the vote proved that Tilden's Secretary of State, Bigelow, was defeated outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, by 23,639 majority. The Bigelow majorities in those cities were run up to 38,449, which elected him throughout the State by a meagre majority of 14,810.

The total vote was 765,612. The majority was less than two per cent.

HAD ONLY ONE VOTE IN ONE HUNDRED

been changed to the other side, Tilden's ticket would have been defeated, and he would never have been thought of as a candidate for the Presidency.

Tilden understood the exigency in advance. With the aid of Deputy Treasurer E. K. Apgar, and then the Governor's candidate for State Treasurer, Tilden went in for the odd one per cent. vote.

HOW HE PROCURED IT

will be seen.

We have in our possession the *original* circular in Mr. Apgar's handwriting, of which we append a copy. It was written on State paper, containing the coat of arms of the State, and headed "State of New York, Treasurer's Office." It was written by Mr. Apgar, a State officer, and his name was signed to it; but before the circular was sent to confidential agents in the various counties, the name of "E. K. Apgar," was cross-lined in pencil, and the name of "D. Magone, Jr., Chairman," was written underneath. But the last signature was not written by Mr. Magone. It is in the same handwriting as that of the balance of the circular, which bore the signature of "E. K. Apgar," in ink and erased.

THE CIRCULAR.

"State of New York,
"Treasurer's Office,
"Albany, October 27, 1875.

"Dear Sir—Please telegraph as early as possible on the night of election, say between nine and two o'clock, the following information:

"First—The result in your county on State ticket and Senator.

"Second—The result in your Senatorial district.

"Third—The result in your Assembly districts.

"Send the message or messages so the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, at 37 State street, Albany, and request the operators TO RUSH THEM!

"The charges will be paid at this end.

"It is not expected that you will be able to send us ACCURATE returns, but send as full as you can. Very truly yours.

[Signed] "E. K. Apgar."
(Cross lined.)

Underneath (Signed)
"D. Magone, Jr., Chairman."

We have shown that the one per cent. vote was finally secured, and by reason of it, Governor Tilden was enabled to control a State delegation to nominate him for the Presidency.

Mr. Tilden was, of course, too shrewd to have his name again appear in connection with such a circular, and so he secured one of his confidential agents, a State official, to stand sponsor for it. But compare the two circulars of 1868 and 1875, and it will be seen that they were

INSPIRED BY THE SAME

cunning and unscrupulous mind. In 1868 Mr. Tilden resided in New York. The circular of that year, was dated from and was to be replied to, in New York. In 1875, Mr. Tilden resided in Albany. The circular for that year was sent from Albany and was to be replied to at Albany.

Had the Registry law been the same in 1875 as it was in 1868, few will believe that Tilden's candidates last fall would have rested secure on a mere two per cent. majority.

The immortality which Samuel J. Tilden and William M. Tweed obtained through the election fraud circular of 1868, came near swamping the firm at that time; but since then, Tilden turned against Tweed, though he appropriated Tweed's legacy, and he became careless of his Chinese tricks. He has, however, again over-reached himself. He now has an opportunity for another explanation, which may be called Explanation No. 10.

In England money is so cheap as to be almost a drug. A story is told, and vouched for as true, that a London banker recently complained of as a misfortune the fact that an old customer had just made a deposit of half a million of dollars. As an old customer he could not refuse his deposit, and would therefore be compelled to allow him the usual interest, but feared that he would not be able to recoup himself by the use of the amount.

There is talk of another stupendous undertaking, which is the passage from the British Channel or from the head of the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and so save the voyage round Spain and up the Straits. The headwaters of the Loire and the Rhone come within a few miles at Lyons, and, with these natural facilities and others that may be engineered, some there are who dream of success. It looks chimerical, however.

An anti pig-tail movement has been discovered in China, and the authorities have decreed that any man found with scissors in his hand in a crowd shall be strangled.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in many cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON..........Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Board of Managers.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Fradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

EDUCATAIONL.

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited. Please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Bishop Bowman Institute.
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 11. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. Registers giving full information can be obtained at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 23d inst.
REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS,
PRIVATE OR IN CLASSES,
By Professor A. Danse, of the Western University, and Mrs. P. Danse, of the Pittsburgh Female College.
Terms moderate. Apply at
NO. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

KINDERGARTEN.
MRS. CORA J. AHL will reopen her
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1876, at No. 24 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City.
Terms reasonable.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies. TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
connected with the College. CHARGES LESS THAN ANY SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES AFFORDING EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND ACCOMMODATIONS. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. TThs

Kindergarten!
MISS C. L. WILSON will reopen her KINDERGARTEN AND INTERMEDIATE CLASS on
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1876,
AT NO. 36 SIXTH STREET,
CORNER OF PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
She will be assisted by Miss Morehouse, trained by Mrs. Kraus Boelte, of New York.
Circulars may be found at Backofen's and all the principal book stores, and at No. 119 Sandusky street, Allegheny. wrhs

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.
THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor. J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $3 50 per day; at Union Hotel, $2 00 per day.

VISITORS
TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

TREES, TREES,
HOLLAND BULBS,
FLOWERS, FLOWERS,
Immense stock of superior quality, wholesale and retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.
Fall Catalogues now ready. TTh

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

1876. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876

GRAND OPENING,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th and 14th
OF A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
LADIES' SACQUES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS
OF
PARIS, BERLIN AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
ELEGANTLY MADE AND TRIMMED OF SILK AND FUR.
ALSO,
LATEST STYLES IN LADIES' SUITS AND COSTUMES,
OF NEW MATERIALS AND MODES DE PARIS,
ON
SECOND FLOOR,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
TO WHICH WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE AN EXAMINATION.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL AND AUTUMN GOODS!
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OUR OLD PRICES. CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of MORRIS MORGANSTERN, who petitions for adjudication of himself and NATHAN MORGANSTERN, Partner, &c., No. 2,840 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Morris Morganstern and Nathan Morganstern, Debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Morris Morganstern and Nathan Morganstern, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of JOSEPH MORGANSTERN, Bankrupt. No. 2,841 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of said Joseph Morganstern, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Joseph Morganstern, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of ALBERT WEFFING, Debtor, No. 2758 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1876: Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtors, together with a statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statements of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE L. REPPERT and HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Jr., of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

LAWRENCE SANDS, Assignee.

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Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Gay street, under the name and style of

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REWARD!!

The undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, do hereby offer a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of the

MURDERER OF PETER HUGHES,

the said murder having been committed on the 12th day of September, 1876, at Walker's Mills, in the County of Allegheny.

[Signed] AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
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characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.
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RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION. On and after SUNDAY, September 17th, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows: Pittsburgh time: [illegible]

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	7:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a
Through Mail	9:40 a m	Through Ex	6:23 a
McKeesport Ac	8:45 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a
McKeesport Ac	11:20 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:27 a
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ex	9:35 a
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:30 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	Uniontown Ex	5:25 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 p m
McKeesport Owl Train	11:15 p m	Through Mail	8:15 p m
McKeesport C'h Train	12:45 p m	McKeesport C'h Train	10:00 a
McKeesport C'h Train	9:30 p m	McKeesport C'h Train	7:00

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L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, July 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnold's Parker Acc.	6:50 a m	Night Express	6:1
Buffalo Express	8:30 a m	Arnolds ParkAc	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc	12:20 p m	Arnolds ParkAc	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex	2:05 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac	1:45 p m
Arnolds ParkAc	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Buffalo Ex	7:30 p m
Arnolds ParkAc	11:10 p m	Arnolds ParkAc	10:05 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:15 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 a m, arriving at Emlenton 11:45 a m. Returning, Leaves Emlenton 3:15 p m. arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

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General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:39 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m., New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:19 a m.

Fast Line daily at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:06 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:41 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:56 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m, 5:01 and 9:36 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:01 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:26 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..7:36 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily..........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:51 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:36 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41, 5:51 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:00 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06, 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:31 a m. Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:36 p m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot. Allegheny City.

City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:46 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........3:56 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 6:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m
Market Train for Butler..........8:51 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler..........9:56 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m
Springdale Accommodation, 6:58 a m, 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager,
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 16th, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	9:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Express	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:17 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:27 p m
Fast Through Mail	6:02 p m	Erie Ex	11:27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:47 a m
Enon Ac	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	10:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:59 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	11:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a

Fast Through Mail Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	8:02 a m
Dennison Ac	7:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac	9:42 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Columbus Mail	3:12 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
Washington Ac	5:07 p m	Columbus Mail	5:32 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:27 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	12:12 a m
Mansfield Ac	11:02 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:12 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leave daily. Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

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JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
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Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 Liberty Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1876.

The attention of every one to-day has been occupied with politics rather than with finances, and only such business as was necessary has had attention.

The banks have been abundantly supplied with funds, and have met all demands cheerfully and liberally. Bank customers have the inside track, as a matter of course, and are attended to first at 8½ per cent, while good outside paper receives second attention at 9@10½ per cent.

Of the general market the New York *Times* says:

The large grain crops of the West are being moved with greater rapidity to the seaboard, and the increased receipts at the lake ports are attended with correspondingly increased shipments in this direction. As illustrative of the active marketing of the crops, it is only necessary to state that the receipts of grain at Chicago for the first six days of October show a gain of 1,500,000 bushels over last year. This movement of grain is furnishing to the trunk railroads a large traffic, which is already taxing severely the carrying capacity of some of them, in addition to their ordinary business. The fact that the producers are realizing a fair profit for their grain has an important bearing in itself on the general situation, and leads to the opinion among financiers that the large business of this fall will be succeeded by a still greater volume of trade in the ensuing spring. Another element not lost sight of by capitalists and business men is the improved condition of our foreign commerce, the official statistics showing that the country is now exporting yearly many millions more than it is importing, and, as a result, gold has commenced to flow freely from London to New York.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	109⅝	109	109⅝	109	109	109
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	116¾	116⅞	....	....	117	....
5-20's, 1865	111¼	111⅜	....	....	111⅜	....
5-20's, 1865, new	111¾	111⅞	....	....	112	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	114⅝	114⅝	....	....	115	....
5-20's, 1867	114⅞	115	....	....	115⅛	....
5-20's, 1868 registered	115⅝	115¾	....	....	116	....
5-20's, 1868	115⅝	116	....	....	116	....
10-40's	113⅛	113⅜	....	....	113½	....
10-40's, coupons	114	114⅛	....	....	114½	....
Currency 6's	123¾	123⅜	....	....	123⅜	....
New 5 per cents	113⅞	113⅞	....	....	114	....
Western Union Tel.	71½	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛	72	71⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	15	....	....
Pacific Mail	23	23½	23⅜	23	23⅛	23⅝
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	106½	....	....	107	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	85⅜	....	....	85⅛	....	....
American Express	60½	....	....	60½	....	....
United States Ex's	61½	....	....	61½	....	....
New York Central	102⅛	102¼	....	102¼	....	102
Erie	10¼	....	....	....	10⅝	10⅛
Michigan Central	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	45	44⅞
Michigan Southern	57¾	57½	57⅞	57¼	58	57¾
Illinois Central	86⅛	86	....	85⅞	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	88⅞	....	89	88⅞	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	36⅞	....	....	....	37⅛	37
Do. preferred	61	....	....	....	61⅛	61⅛
Rock Island	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	....	101⅜
St. Paul common	28⅞	....	27⅞	28⅛	29	28⅞
Do. preferred	57¾	57⅞	57⅞	58⅛	59	58⅞
Wabash, common	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
Fort Wayne	100	....	....	101½	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11	....	....	10⅝	....	10¾
Union Pacific	63	....	....	63	....	63
Harlem	136	....	....	136	....	....
N. J. Central	....	37½	37½	....	37⅝	37½
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	....	....	12⅞	....	13⅛
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	....	....	....	1⅜
C., C. & I. C	4¼	....	....	3⅞	....	4
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	2
S. Carolinas, April	....	32	....	....	....	....
S. Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	107	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	47¾
Reading	....	....	25
United Cos. of N. J.	136½	....	....
Pgh., Tit'lle & Buffalo	9¼	9½	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	49
Allegheny Valley	102	....	....
Central Transportation	38¼	....	....
Empire Transportation	45	....	....
P., C. St. L.—m. b	80	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $8,000. Customs receipts $205,000. Sterling quiet at 484@485. Clearings $28,000,000.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108⅞ and closed at 109. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Borrowing rates ¼, 1 and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firmer. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities steady. Stocks opened generally a fraction below the figures of yesterday and in some instances a further decline took place. Subsequently the market became firm and a marked advance ensued, led by Western Union and St. Paul. There were orders in the market to-day from Chicago and Milwaukee for Western stocks, an active movement of grain having begun, and that the business of these roads will largely increase during the current month. In the last half hour prices lost ⅛@¼ per cent. of the advance, the market at the close having been firm, with closing prices ¼@½ higher than at the close yesterday for Wisconsin stocks, and ⅛ for Pacific Mail, and ⅛ lower for Lake Shore and New York Central, and otherwise unchanged. Transactions 115,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 15,000 St. Paul, 50,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 5,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 3,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71⅞	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	11¼	St. Paul	28¾
Do. preferred	17	Do. preferred	58⅝
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Toledo & Wabash	5⅝
Mariposa	5⅝	Do. preferred	9
Do. preferred	5⅜	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Ex.	85	Do. preferred	15
American Ex.	60½	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	61¾	Do. preferred	109
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	10⅝
Erie	10¼	Delaware & Lack.	70⅝
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15⅞
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	1¾
Michigan Central	45⅛	Indiana Central	3½
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114½
Lake Shore	58⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¼
Illinois Central	85⅞	Union Pac. stock	61
Cleveland & Pitts	88⅞	Central Pac. bonds	109⅞
Northwestern	37	Union Pac. bonds	108⅞
Do. preferred	61⅛	Do. land grants	100⅛
C., C., C. & I.	36	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
N. J. Central	37⅝		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117	New 5's	114⅛
5-20's, 1865	111⅜	New 4½ per ct. bds	110⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	112	10-40's, registered	113½
5-20's, 1867	115⅛	10-40's, coupons	114
5-20's, 1868	116	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, October 11, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108½; do 1867, 109¾; new 5's 107¾; 10-40's, 108. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie, 9¾; do preferred 18.

PARIS, October 11.—Rentes 106 francs 42½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

BERLIN, October 11.—The weekly statements of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,934,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Gold 109¼. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling 526.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1876.

BUSINESS.—The market during the week, notwithstanding the election excitement, was what may be called an active one, the volume of transactions being large. In regard to prices we have to note a firm feeling in most descriptions and a good local and a fair export demand. The receipts have been steadily increasing. The arrivals of flour for the past two weeks reach 24,264 barrels. Grain receipts were also liberal, the market at present containing an ample supply, at least sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

GROCERIES.—Leading dealers are well supplied with the articles that belongs to this department of trade. They have made extensive preparations for the fall and winter trade. Country dealers and others will find it to their advantage to give the dealers a call. They can, by so doing, save time and money, as goods in that line can be purchased fully as low as in the Eastern cities. Just give our dealers a trial.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,464	Apples, bbls	104
Cheese, bxs	182	Corn, bus	1,700
Wheat, bus	3[illegible]0	Barley, bus	1,350
Rye, bus	1[illegible]0	Oats, bus	2,238
Butter, pkgs	6[illegible]	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Bacon, tcs	9[illegible]	Potatoes, bus	1,390
Hay bales	65		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,983	12,281	24,264
Apples, bbls	1,401	605	2,011
Cheese, bxs	2,607	1,156	3,763
Corn, bus	7,098	6,710	13,808
Wheat, bus	9,871	9,013	18,884
Barley, bus	8,550	5,030	13,580
Rye, bus	934	1,088	2,022
Oats, bus	23,547	20,128	43,675
Butter, pkgs	326	366	692
Bacon, pcs	9,023	5,881	14,904
Bacon, tcs	1,362	291	1,653
Potatoes, bus	2,886	4,189	7,075
Hay, bales	1,179	455	1,634

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The firmness we have noted in regard to certain descriptions continues with a good local demand. Receipts are coming in more freely by river and rail, and buyers are inclined to take hold. The Eastern and Western markets are reported less firm; what effect that will have on our market remains to be seen. The rates current may be set down as follows: We quote new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 22@1 25 for choice do; $1 22@1 25 for amber; $1 26@1 28 for white. Corn is tolerably firm but not very active, the supply and demand being both rather limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for Ohio ditto; 54@55c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats continue active at yesterday's rates. The supply is more liberal and prices are somewhat easier but rule generally at our figures. We quote prime white at 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 65@68c. Barley is steady but rather slow. We quote at 90c@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted continues. Holders are evidently well pleased with the situation. The week's receipts reach 12,281 barrels, an increase over the previous week of 1,298 barrels. The city and other mills have a good supply of choice wheat on hand, from which they continue to manufacture a very superior article of flour. The current rates are as follows for the wholesale trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 55; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The receipts are slowly increasing, but the stock in first hands is not large, but seems to be ample for all ordinary purposes. We quote loose from country wagons as per quality and condition, at $10 00@12 00@15 00 ₩ ton. Baled ranges from $13 00@15 00; No. 1 timothy $10 00@12 00; No. 2 prairie $9 00@12 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Whilst the stock is not a large one, it is evidently equal to the requirements of the market. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@16 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was not an active one, still a number of lots changed hands. The week's receipts show an increase over the previous one. Sales were made at a variety of prices as, per quality and condition, ranging from 75@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade demand at unchanged prices, viz.: small white navy $1 15@1 25 ₩ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Was more fancied. We quote choice hurl with sales at 7@8½c, as to quality; brush that will work up 6@6½c; medium green 5½@6c; red tipped 5@5½c; inferior 3@4c; crocked 3@3½c.

BUTTER—We can report fair receipts and a good local demand for the finer grades, whilst medium and common lots attract but little attention. The rates are: Prime to choice solid packed 23@25c; do roll 27@29c; choice dairy rolls 29@30c; fancy creamery 35@36c ₩ ℔.

CHEESE—The demand is active and prices are firm. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12c ₩ ℔ for August makes; jobbing at 12½@13c; September cheese rules at 13c in round lots. New York Goshen rules at 12½@13c in round lots; 13@13½c in a jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts being on the increase, prices are less firm and holders are more anxious to realize. We hear of sales made at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bushel.

EGGS—Dealers report a fair trade demand. The current rates are 18@20c ₩ dozen.

CRANBERRIES—We can report only a moderate demand with nominal rates at $10 00@12 00 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

CIDER—We can report liberal receipts, with a supply materially in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory. We quote nominally at $3 00@4 00 ₩ barrel.

FRESH FRUITS—The stock of grapes has been materially reduced, hence prices are well maintained with sales at $4 00 per cwt. Pears are steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₩ ℔; new California 20@23c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY—As usual there was a good demand for poultry. We quote live chickens by the coop at 35@45c ₩ pair.

COAL—Dull; bituminous is quoted at 6½@7½c, delivered; anthracite $6 00 ₩ ton for broken egg by the car load, and $6 50@6 75 delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have a dull market; prices are too uncertain to quote.

POTATOES—Are in ample supply and prices have been uniform for some days. We quote common at 75c; choice peach blows 85c per bushel; sweets, Jerseys, $3 00 per barrel; Baltimores $2 50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₩ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

TALLOW—Held firmly; rough 5½c; city rendered 8½@8¾c; country 7½@7¾c.

RAGS—Are quoted at 2½c for mixed.

Groceries.

Another advance in sugars is reported to-day from New York, and we advance our quotations ⅛c on soft white. The coffee market is still exceedingly strong and an advance on roasted here seems imminent.

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A.	10⅞@11 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B.	10⅞@11 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C.	10⅝@10⅞c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel.	9¾@10 c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9½@ 9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10⅛
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25½@25½c	Crushed	11½c
all grades do	23½@25 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 @26 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drops	55c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 20
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ ℔	9 c
Starch.	₩ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ₩ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9¾c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at steady quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 2 medium	10@11	L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ ℔	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges.	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₩ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ bx	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₩ ℔; new do, 11½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ ℔. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $7 50. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Provisions.

Dealers report a good trade demand for various articles that come under this head. The supply on hand is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The card rates are:

Hams—Ex. S. C. ₩ ℔	15¼	Mess pork, ₩ bbl	$19 00
Shoulders Ex. S.C.	10	Lard, p'me leaf, tcs	11¾
B'fast bacon S. C.	14	Lard, ref. for summer use, in trcs.	12
Dried beef ex. S. C.	15½	Do. hf-bbls	12½
Beef tongues per doz	$6 50	Do. bkts	13
		Do. 3 ℔ caddies	14
Shoulders, com	8¼	Do. 5 ℔ do	13¾
Short rib sides	10⅜	Do. 3 ℔ pails	14½
Clear rib sides	11¼	Do. 5 ℔ do	14

OILS—The current rates are:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	82	75
No. 2	71	66
White miners	65	..
Yellow	57	..

Petroleum.

October 11.—Business in oil continues dull. There is scarcely anything doing, and buyers to a certain extent appear to have absented themselves. The tendency is evidently downward.

PARKERS, October 11, 5 P. M.—The market throughout the morning was neglected for election news, and little or no business was done until after bank hours. Prices were held firm at $3 42½ up to that time, when a sudden onslaught of the bears caused a further decline to $3 37½, considerable oil being offered at $3 40@3 38¾@3 37½, where it now rests. Shipment still unheeded; pipeage paid oil of outside lines selling under certificates. Well rates $3 40@3 45.

REFINED—The market ruled dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally to the home trade at 22¾@23c. There seems to be no demand for round lots at present.

NEW YORK, October 11, closing 10.—There is no alteration in the position of the market and the offerings to sell are moderate and steady, and prices are of light inquiry. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13½c; do in shipping order 18c; refined 26c; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha 14c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 23c; at Philadelphia 26c.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The *Herald* says: United opened at $3 40, and before 12 o'clock advanced to $3 50. The price declined, however, in half an hour to $3 42½, and during the remainder of the day vibrated between $3 40@3 43¾, closing at $3 42½. Closing quotations at 9 P. M., United nominally at $3 42½ bid; $3 43¾ asked. Sales 94,000 barrels.

PARKERS, October 11.—The market opens unsettled with nothing doing; United certificates offered at $3 42½; no bids for pipeage paid could probably be purchased at $3 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Market quiet and no disposition to sell; standard white 25½@26c; crude 12c; cases 30c.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—Market weak; quoted at $3 45.

OIL CITY, October 11.—Market very dull at $3 42½ bid for United, with no transactions; immediate shipment none offering and no demand for it.

ROUSEVILLE, October 11.—Market quiet and weak; no business and can't quote.

TIDIOUTE, October 11.—Market weak and very dull; held at about $3 45.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 11.—Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Refined petroleum 25¾@26c.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Petroleum—Market firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

LONDON, October 18.—Refined petroleum 17¾@18d.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Refined petroleum 18½@19d; spirits do 11½d.

ANTWERP, October 11.—Refined petroleum 49¼ francs.

OIL RECEIPTS.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	969

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1876.

MATTERS AND THINGS GENERALLY.

Politics were at fever heat yesterday, and have not cooled off to-day, both parties seeming intent upon "holding the fort" for their favorites, and of solving the conundrum as to "who's ahead." Plethoric pocket-books were plentiful, but whether much money changed hands, in the way of wagers, we do not undertake to record. However, the game of "bluff" was a good one. But a truce to gambling, which none of the live stock merchants understand, we come down to solid facts and figuring, which are as follows

CATTLE.

Extra selected, 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s	$4 90@5 15
Extra selected, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	4 70@4 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 40@4 60
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 00
Good stockers and feeders of good quality	4 00@4 40
Common light stockers	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphias	$6 50@6 60
Fair Philadelphias	6 30@6 40
Good mixed	6 20@6 30
Best Yorkers	6 10@6 15
Fair Yorkers	5 90@6 00
Common Yorkers	5 50@5 75
Roughs	4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 90@5 10
Choice, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 70
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Lambs	4 00@6 00

But as matters now stand, we prefer to let the following line that dealers give the *spirit* of the market, for the past week, which is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, October 11, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.

Report the following concerning the markets for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The supply of through cattle falls short of last week 127 cars, and local cattle 100 cars short; yet, there was no reaction in prices except a shade better on good grades, of which there were but a limited number offered, and most of them went through in first hands. The movement was only moderate and the market closes quiet to-day.

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
22	19,540	$3 75	18	19,900	$3 80	17	19,540	$4 00
29	43,090	4 65	18	23,400	4 50	5	6,180	4 50
40	3,950	3 75	2	2,470	4 50	3	3,460	3 35
5	5,990	4 30	1	1,460	4 30	4	4,670	4 25
3	3,640	4 30	2	2,100	4 15	4	4,500	4 37
3	3,680	4 40	20	22,760	4 15	2	2,000	4 25
4	4,820	4 25	7	7,800	4 25	2	1,940	3 37
3	3,210	4 15	2	2,210	4 00	4	4,090	3 70
1	960	3 75	12	12,360	4 25	1	1,050	4 12
2	2,040	3 37	5	5,450	3 85	14	12,900	3 70
12	14,000	4 25	5	4,350	3 60	17	17,520	3 70
19	16,020	3 00	16	15,530	3 00	1	1,300	3 00
4	4,500	3 [illegible]	20	21,060	4 35	47	60,730	3 80
35	33,710	4 40	17	19,170	3 75	2	2,920	4 15
17	19,290	4 50	3	3,410	4 15	16	22,130	4 50
19	21,070	4 10	18	21,820	3 25	38	41,510	4 00
19	19,910	4 00	1	1,070	3 50	19	17,720	3 65
42	64,610	3 70	2	2,900	4 50	1	1,350	4 00
19	21,280	4 65	16	20,460	5 00	17	22,100	5 00
8	9,260	4 50	9	11,140	4 50	2	2,000	4 00

HOGS.

With a light supply at the close of last week prices advanced to $6 55@6 75 for Philadelphias, and $6 35@6 85 for Yorkers, but the supply having been more liberal since then, the market has steadily declined, being quotable at fully 20@30c per hundred lower to-day on the commoner grades, while Philadelphias are 15@20c off, as compared with last Saturday's quotations.

Philadelphias	$6 40@6 50
Smooth light Yorkers	6 10@6 15
Common to fair	5 90@6 00
Roughs	4 50@5 25

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
18	5,330	$6 60	105	16,780	$6 30	53	9,470	$6 25
5	1,830	6 60	24	6,500	6 50	84	17,910	6 25
5	1,720	5 70	133	31,620	6 45	9	2,540	6 40
58	12,300	6 50	59	9,030	5 90	88	10,460	5 60
56	11,610	6 45	17	3,600	6 45	86	23,090	6 20
40	10,550	6 55	5	940	5 75	4	1,360	5 65
5	1,140	6 30	117	25,270	6 55	121	26,770	6 45
108	26,690	6 60	35	10,060	6 55	10	2,610	6 35
39	11,530	6 55	47	13,720	6 00	83	24,890	6 35
28	6,390	6 20	18	5,790	6 50	19	5,160	6 50
37	6,970	6 25	31	6,680	6 10	23	6,250	6 40
45	12,840	6 50	8	1,630	6 45	41	8,740	6 25
48	14,350	6 50	15	2,990	6 00	62	11,130	6 00
47	12,930	5 80	30	13,410	6 65	63	14,160	6 50
54	11,710	5 75	133	38,810	6 50	73	16,660	6 20
34	8,770	6 15						

SHEEP.

There was only a fair supply on the market and trade opened moderately active at about 10c better prices than last week. Everything sold and market closed firm as follows:

Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 90@5 10
Best, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 70
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Lambs	4 00@6 00

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
94	7,690	$4 40	234	18,650	$3 75	96	6,550	$4 30
92	9,050	5 00	176	16,380	4 50	62	4,420	4 40
105	7,570	3 87	101	8,580	4 55	207	15,440	4 10
221	17,810	4 60	212	15,870	3 90			

Receipts—108 cars through cattle; 218 cars local cattle; 187 cars hogs; 63 cars sheep.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

S. B. Hedges & Co.

report the following state of the market:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle has been very much lighter this week than last week, and, while the sellers are trying to get an advance, the buyers do not seem disposed to allow an advance, as they have just come out of the worst market of the season. It is reasonable to expect, should the run be light next week, that we will have a more active market and better prices. We give our sales below for Tuesday and Wednesday, not having any prime or extra cattle on sale this week:

No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e	No.	W't	P'e
16	17,300	$4 60	10	11,220	$4 10	3	3,340	$3 00
3	3,140	3 00	3	3,910	3 12	19	18,200	3 10
32	42,450	4 70	1	1,910	3 00	1	1,300	3 12
1 b'l	1,000	2 50	17	21,950	4 75	13	9,190	2 50
1 b'l	1,280	3 00	2	2,080	3 00	17	20,910	4 75
6	8,190	4 70	15	15,750	4 00	14	16,970	4 85
17	20,040	4 80	16	19,290	4 75	6	7,850	2 62
20	16,480	3 00	2 b'ls	2,630	2 75	40	40,440	3 62
3	2,760	3 65	1	1,240	4 00			

HOGS.

Monday, October 9.—Hogs were in liberal supply and prices were from 15@20c below Saturday's prices; range being Yorkers $6 00@6 25; Philadelphias $6 40@6 60. Tuesday prices on the York grades were 10@15c below yesterday's prices; range being $5 90@6 15; Philadelphias $6 30@6 50. Wednesday prices unchanged. Below we give a list of our sales for Tuesday and Wednesday:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
72	11,180	$6 25	37	7,410	$6 40	53	7,490	$5 60
51	12,590	6 60	17	5,540	6 60	21	5,410	6 55
65	13,080	6 40	36	9,490	6 50	18	5,330	6 55
40	9,900	6 50	87	18,750	6 50	37	8,770	6 55
7	2,530	6 00	8	2,010	6 30	146	29,281	6 00
60	10,020	6 10	124	23,160	6 15	29	8,350	6 15
10	3,410	5 40	49	12,180	6 35	5	1,070	6 50
54	11,930	6 00	29	6,420	6 35	45	12,600	6 55
17	5,530	6 00	13	3,690	6 35	42	12,970	6 00
23	6,420	6 25	19	5,520	6 25	31	6,420	6 40
87	14,500	6 25	77	12,730	6 00	21	5,310	6 25
100	19,630	6 10	17	4,750	6 15	59	11,760	6 10
44	11,390	6 35	50	14,510	6 50			

SHEEP.

Sheep were in light supply and of very fair quality. Sales were easily effected at very satisfactory prices. Extreme fat sheep will command good prices in the future. Below find sales for Tuesday and Wednesday:

No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.	No.	W't.	P'e.
173	15,510	$4 60	110	8,050	$4 25	114	8,630	$4 40
164	14,230	4 50	203	18,570	4 00	598	52,180	4 25
109	8,750	4 40						

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 11.—Beeves—Receipts 2,020 head, against 2,300 head for the same time last week. Quality fair. Market very quiet with a slight advance on ordinary and medium cattle; extra steers sold $10 25@10 75; ordinary to prime native steers, $8 25@10 25; decent to fair Colorado and Texas steers, $8 25@8 50; best two car loads of cattle in market averaged upwards of 1,700 ℔s and sold at 10 50@10 75; fat steers, 1,400@1,560 ℔s, $9 50@10 00; about twenty car loads arrived late and unsold.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 10,400 head, against 8,140 head for the same time last week. Market fair but closed a shade weaker; common to prime sheep $4 00@6 00, with a few choice at $6 25; common to prime lambs $5 25@7 12½, with a few extra and fancy State and Canada lambs at $7 50@7 75; several car loads unsold.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,930 head, against 7,150 head for the same time last week. Several lots of State and Ohio hogs alive, sold at $6 50@6 75. Market closed about steady.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head. Shipments 900 head. Market quiet and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Shipments 3,000 head. Market dull and a shade lower; extra heavy $6 20@6 30, good to choice $6 00@6 15; fair $5 85@5 90; common to medium $5 60@5 80; light $5 50@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market quiet and 10@15c lower; fair to good $4 00@4 75; common to medium $2 75@3 15.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5 70@5 85; bacon $5 75@6 00. Cattle—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Hogs—Common light $5 00@5 25; fair to good light $5 85@6 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 06¾; No. 2 do $1 05@1 05¾ cash; $1 05¾ November; $1 06⅝ December; No. 3 93@97c; rejected 78½@86c. Corn firm; No. 2, 42¾c cash; 42⅝c November; rejected 41¼@41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 33c cash; 33⅝c November. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 69@70c cash. Pork dull at $16 65@6 70 cash; $15 55@16 60 October; $15 00 the year. Lard dull at $10 15 cash; 9¼c November; 9 30 the year. Whisky $1 10.

Latest—At the close this afternoon, wheat was ⅛c lower. Corn ⅛c lower. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 75@5 25; extra $5 35@5 45; white wheat extra $5 55@7 50; St. Louis $5 20@7 50. Rye flour steady at $4 75@5 50. Cornmeal dull at $2 75@3 15. Wheat less active; receipts 67,000 bushels; ungraded, spring, $1 02@1 10; No. 3 old and new mixed $1 15; amber Indiana, new, $1 24@1 25; Tennessee $1 27; Michigan $1 26. Rye quiet; Western 73@78c. Barley and malt steady. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 87,000 bushels, and a shade firmer; Western mixed, graded, 59@59½c; mixed, sail, 57@58c. Oats unchanged. Hay and hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; prime 9¼c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 34c. Eggs steady at 25c. Pork dull at $17 00@17 25. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; Western long clear 9¼. Lard dull, closing heavy at 16.55@16.60c. Butter firm; Western 16@30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 12.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Coffee quiet; Java 21@22c. Pork steady at $17 50@17 75. Lard 16½@11c. Flour firm; extras $4 00@4 25. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 23; amber $1 25@1 28; white $1 25@1 35. Corn steady; mixed 57½@58c. Oats dull at 33@34c. Whisky $1 15. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 32½@35c; do firsts 30@31c; Western extras 26@30c; do firsts 23@25c. Cheese firmer; Western 8@11½c. Eggs steady at 23@24c.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm. Wheat dull; amber $1 20. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; white 35@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork at $17 25. Lard dull; steam 10⅛c; bulkmeats steady at 9@9¼@9⅝c. Bacon firm at 8⅞@9⅝@10@10½c. Whisky dull at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling extra 3¾@4c. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 21. Corn steady at 40½@40¾c. Oats dull at 32½@33½c. Rye steady at 58c. Whisky dull at $1 10½. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull at 10½@10⅝c. Bacon and bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour quiet; extra $3 87½@4 00; family $4 75@4 87½. Wheat dull; red $1 01@1 06; amber $1 06@1 10. Corn unchanged. Rye dull at 65c. Pork steady at $17 50. Bacon dull 8@10@10½c. Lard dull at 11½@12½c. Whisky firm at 1 12.

BOSTON, October 11.—Flour firm; superfine Western, $3 50@4 25; common extra $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 00@7 25; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@8 00. Corn steady; new mixed and yellow Western 62@62½c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 49@50c; rejected 40@42c.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 14; No. 1 white Michigan $1 17; No. 2 $1 12; amber $1 16¾; No. 3 red $1 08¼. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; no grade 46½c; low mixed 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32c; Michigan 33c.

MILWAUKEE, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened unsettled and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13¾; No. 2, $1 07; No. 3, $1 00¾. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c. Rye dull at 61½c. Barley steady at 83@85c.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—California white wheat average 10s 1d@10s 4d; do club 10s 5d@10s 8d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 9s 2d@9s 9d; winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour 22¾@24s. Corn 25¾@26s.

OSWEGO, October 11.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 33. Corn quiet and steady at 58c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Cornmeal held at $2 50. Others unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—Hogs unchanged. Receipts 2,000 head.

MEMPHIS, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10⅛@10⅜c. Others unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 11.—There is an upward tendency on some grades but quotations are unchanged; good demand for fleece wool. Stocks further reduced; very light supply of desirable grades.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton dull at 11 1-16c. Futures steady; October 11 1-32@11 3-32c; November 11 3-32c; December 11 5-16@11 11-16c; January 11½@11 17-32c; February 11 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16@6 1-16d. Sales 2,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 12,000 American.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Business quiet in all branches of trade. Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady. Cheviots in fair request. Prints less active, but firm in prices; wide prints dull. Ginghams quiet. Shawls and hosiery sluggish. Felt skirts in steady request. Woolen goods, flannels and blankets in light demand.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Coal was moderately active, and prices not materially changed. Youghiogheny, Campbell's creek and Raymond city 7c per bushel, afloat; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars; Hocking Valley, 9c at elevator, and 10@11c delivered; Ashland, 6c and Ohio river, 5@5½c afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel, and anthracite $8 00@8 50 per ton delivered.

Coke—The demand was firm and the market steady. City manufactured and gas house selling at 6c per bushel at yards, and 8@9c delivered; crushed, 8c at yard; Connellsville, 7½c afloat, and both 10@11c delivered; McKeesport, 5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—Coal—Pittsburgh at 16c; Kentucky at 9c; Raymond City at 10c; city coke at 8c; cannel at 18@20c; anthracite at $9 00@9 50; Pittsburgh afloat at 6½@6¾c.

EVANSVILLE, October 10.—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh, 15c delivered; Kentucky, 8@9c; Ingleside, 9c for lump; 8c for nut.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wieland	October 12	Hamburg.
P. Caland	October 12	Rotterdam.
City of Berlin	October 12	Liverpool.
Utopia	October 14	London.
Main	October 14	Bremen.
Alsatia	October 14	Glasgow.
Canada	October 14	Havre.
Helvetia	October 14	Liverpool.
Erin	October 14	London.
Cornwall	October 14	Bristol.
Idaho	October 17	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	October 18	Liverpool.
Frisia	October 19	Hamburg.
State of Virginia	October 19	Glasgow.
Germanic	October 21	Liverpool.
Italy	October 21	Liverpool.
Neckar	October 21	Bremen.
Anchoria	October 21	Glasgow.
Glamis Castle	October 21	London.
Navarino	October 21	Hull.
Montana	October 24	Liverpool.
Russia	October 25	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	October 26	Glasgow.
Cambria	October 25	Hamburg.
W. A. Scholten	October 26	Rotterdam.
Celtic	October 28	Liverpool.
City of Chester	October 28	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	October 30	Antwerp.
Nevada	October 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	October 12	Liverpool.
Nederland	October 18	Antwerp.
Illinois	October 19	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	October 26	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

China	October 14	Liverpool.
Parthia	October 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	October 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ohio	October 19	Bremen.
Caspian	October 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 11, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE + OR − Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Boonville	9	8	+2	11	N. E.	Clear.
Brunswick	2	6	−0	3	E.	Clear.
Brownsv'e*	0	6	..	..	N.	Fair.
Cairo	12	6	+0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Chattano'ga	1	5	−0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	10	0	−0	4	N. W.	Clear.
Confluence	0	1	−0	1	W.	Fair.
Davenport	4	1	−0	1	E.	Clear.
Decatur	0	5	−0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	10	−0	2	S. E.	Clear.
Evansville	8	2	−0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Freeport	4	5	−0	3	S. E.	Cloudy.
Helena	16	10	−0	11	N. E.	Clear.
Hermann	4	3	−0	1	Calm	Clear.
JeffersonCy	4	10	−0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Johnsonv'le	0	5	−0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Kansas City	7	4	−0	1	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	5	5	−0	2	E.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	7	9	−0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Le Claire	3	1	−0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Lexington	1	10	−0	2	S.	Clear.
LittleRock*	5	0	..	..	E.	Fair.
Louisville	6	6	..	..	S.	Clear.
Marietta	4	8	..	..	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	12	1	−0	9	N. W.	Clear.
Morga'town	1	0	−0	1	N.	Clear.
Nashville	1	3	−0	1	N.	Clear.
N. Geneva*	1	3	+0	1	N.	Fair.
Oil City	2	4	−0	4	W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	5	3	−0	2	S.	Fair.
Paducah	6	3	−0	10	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	9	−0	3	N. W.	Fair.
Plattsmo'th	3	9	−0	2	E.	Fair.
Shreveport	5	8	−0	2	N.	Fair.
St. Joseph	5	2	−0	3	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	11	5	−0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg	23	1	−0	11	N.	Fair.

*Below bench mark.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 11, 1876.

River 3 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., October 11, 1876.

River 1 foot 1 inch and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 44.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 11, 1876.

River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather fair; thermometer 47 at 6 P. M.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 11, 1876.

River 7 feet and stationary. Departed—Carrie Brooks, Zanesville; Express, Parkersburg.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
John Snowdon	P. Donaldson	Lock No. 4.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	J. Thornburg	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet seven inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva......8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet seven inches and falling slowly. The weather was clear but cool. Business on the landing was fair.

THE Cincinnati *Times* reports business active on the landing.

THE steamer Laura L. Davis is on the ways at Madison.

THE raised hull of the steamer Timmie Baker is now at New Orleans.

THE punctual packet Emma Graham left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

HANDS on the Upper Mississippi river boats have struck for $45 per month.

JOHN LONE has purchased at Memphis the bar privilege of the steamer Illinois.

MR. JOHN MULLEN, a former clerk in the Louisville Mail Line, has returned from his visit to the Arkansas Hot Springs.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left Ironton for this city last night

THE packets on the slackwater are doing a big business in freight and passengers. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE steamer Katie P. Kountz, Captain Brennan, will follow the John L. Rhodes to St. Louis.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive this morning and take her departure for Ironton and intermediate ports on Friday.

CAPTAIN JOHN THORNBURG has been promoted to the command of the Cincinnati packet Emma Graham. We are glad of it, as John will do honor to the position.

WITHIN one month there will be a channel 200 feet wide and twenty-two feet through the bar above the head of the jetties. It is cut through a hard fine sand, which is carried away and dumped.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Captain J. W. Smith returned to the city and the purchase of the Utah is complete. Mr. Scott Metzler, of Vicksburg, is also here, and goes into the office of the Utah.

THE Golden Rule, at Cincinnati, has for reshipment for the Wheeling packet 15 bales of moss and 24 barrels of rice; Pittsburgh packet, 15 barrels of broken glass; J. Kauffman, 258 empty beer kegs; B. Fox, 4 bundles of covers.

THE water between Pine Bluff and Little Rock has shoaled to seventeen inches. The bottom is getting very close to the top there. The steamer Pine Bluff is now the only craft running between Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

THE handsome packet Fanchon, Captain Sweeney, is announced for Cincinnati and way points on Monday. The Fanchon is a favorite with both passengers and shippers. Our clever friend Morris Dorsie will do the honors in the office.

THE St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says: We had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Mr. John Killian, "Spirit" of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, who is visiting the Fair to take a few notes. He does not look any more like a spirit than he did years ago.

A TELEGRAM from Captain Charles P. Traslow, and dated at Coushatta, La., October 6th, says: Worked the Carrie A. Thorn over Boyce's bar, last night, and the W. J. Behan over this morning. Made a new channel by pulling trees up and down over the bar.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: The river is declining and drift logs are lodging on the sand bar opposite the city. In a few days more its sandy surface will show above its water line. There is no lack of water for the movement of the heaviest laden boats between Cairo and New Orleans.

CINCINNATI.—The Fifth street ferryboat, loaded with 135 head of cattle, careened and sunk, Sunday morning, just as the boat touched the flat on this side. The cattle were driven ashore and the pumps set to work, and in less than an hour she resumed her regular trips to and from the Kentucky shore.

THE splendid passenger steamer John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat and her officers are so well known that the mere announcement is sufficient. Mr. John C. Fisher will do the honors in the office and they will be well done.

THERE are seventy-five steamers on the Seine for the conveyance of passengers, thirty cargo steamers, twenty-five steam tugs and three steamers plying between Paris and London. In addition, there are 1,140 barges and about 6,000 small boats. This numerous fleet is under the control of a body of inspectors and employees belonging to the service of the prefect of police, who also has several agents stationed at the swimming baths and at the washing baths used by the laundresses.

FLORIDA is the name of a Missouri river boat which was built at Louisville and came out in 1857 during the financial crash. She cost nearly $35,000. That she was a remarkable boat would appear from the fact that she paid for herself in six months. The parties who built and owned the Florida had, in 1855, built the Missouri river steamer E. A. Ogden, at a cost of $27,000. This boat paid for herself in her first six months. She was afterwards sold to Captains Ben Johnson and Jim Bissell, who realized a large amounts of profits with her. The Ogden was a fine boat to make money with, and it took little money to run her. When her first owners had her, she made a trip from St. Louis to New Orleans and back to Cairo. The crew was paid to the time when she reached St. Louis, and the total expenses of the round trip amounted to only $2,220.

Death of an Old Steamboat Man.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Captain Benjamin F. Hutchinson, for forty years one of the most noted steamboat men on the Western rivers, and during the past ten years somewhat famous as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, died last night at his residence in Kirkwood, this county, aged seventy.

Captain Hutchinson was an old Pittsburgher, a polished gentleman in the true acceptation of the term. He was for many years engaged in the grocery business in this city, on Market street, the firm name being Cassett, Hutchinson & Ledlie. He afterward went on the river and built and commanded a number of boats, among them were the Brazil, May Flower, J. J. Crittenden, Sovereign, Northern Light, Continental and Commonwealth. Some years since he moved to St. Louis, and after retiring from the river he has been engaged in raising stock near St. Louis. Most of his boats were very successful, particularly the Continental, which is reported to have cleared $60,000 on one trip from St. Louis to New Orleans and return. In a word, a good man has passed away.

About Old-Time Boats.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PITTSBURGH, October 6, 1876.

In passing along the wharf lately I was much impressed with the dull appearance and lack of business it seemed to present in the way of marine shipments to and from this old manufacturing city at the present day, contrasted with the good old times of yore, when our port was lined with steamers reaching from Smithfield to Market street often, with flags flying and bells ringing, all loading or unloading the vast amount of merchandise amidst a bustle and excitement that did one good to see. The levee covered with freight of all kinds, iron, dry goods, cotton, flour, provisions, &c., the rattling of drays and heavy wagons hauling in every direction, that at times it was almost a risk to venture down the wharf to board a boat. All this proved our reputation of being the Birmingham of this country. We were in our palmiest days then, little thinking that such a trade would ever be diverted or lost from the river. But perhaps if the contemplated improvement of the Ohio river by Congress would be decided upon, it might bring about a reaction and restore, in a measure, business from this port. There is at present only one or two boats to be seen a day (towboats excepted, for they certainly take up the room that used to be occupied by the freight and passenger steamers) that strive to make regular trips to Zanesville, Cincinnati or to St. Louis. The Emma Graham is punctual, and the Carrie Brooks comes and goes; the Exchange puts in an appearance occasionally and so does the John L. Rhoads. There may be some others but very few, and in number cannot be compared with the many of as late as the war times, for even then everything was active and stirring, the boats all making money for rates of freight were fair notwithstanding much competition in tonnage.

But those old boats have passed away and many of the men who were connected with them. Some are dead. Others moved away, and many in different business pursuits. Let me name the Hartons, with their steamers Starlight, Bertha, Ontario and Orient, the last named sinking in the Mississippi and many lives being lost. Captain Frank Maratta, with his steamers Emma and Princess; Captain Wm. Dean, with his steamers Navigator, Camelia, America and Columbia; Captain George Reed and his steamers Argosy No. 1 and No. 2; Captain C. Brennan and his steamers Shamrock and Thistle; Captain Wm. Donaldson and his steamers Emma Floyd and Golden Eagle; and many others that at present I cannot recall.

But from the days the Buckeye State made her quick run in the Cincinnati Line, it seems our river interests were never at so low an ebb as at present, and in fact looks as though were it not for the immense amount of coal that is sent out on every rise in the river, nothing was being done by freight boats. Is it owing to the poor condition of navigation, or are the railroads monopolizing it all? Yours, &c.

TEMPUS.

From the Mountains.

THE Sioux City *Journal* of 4th says: River gradually receding.

The steamers Benton, Key West and E. H. Durfee are expected down from above about Thursday.

The steamer Yellowstone, Captain John Massie, was expected to leave Yankton yesterday afternoon for up-river, with the Indian Commissioners.

Captain Grant Marsh, the hero of the Yellowstone, backed the Far West out of Yankton, Sunday, for Fort Rice with a load of Government goods.

Captain John Todd will have the new steamboat ways at Yankton completed by to-morrow evening or Thursday. He has been crowding the work ever since he took hold of it.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

A Speer, lot steel; E Webster, 2 casks c ware; M J Metzgar, 41 sks rags; E H Myers, 1 car wood, 1 bx meat; J Harrison, 1 car stone; Anderson & W, 1 do iron; M Seibert & Co, 4 bbls cider; Wm McKee, 1 stove; A G Hartny, 3 bbls apples; J Bown, 230 g stocks; M R Thomas, 13 bxs h ware; Maloney & L, 1 car s iron; Wm Flaccus, 11 bbls flour, 1 roll leather; R J McCandless, 11 sks potatoes; A Bricker, 5 bxs butter; Voigt, M & Co, 50 do cheese; J C Bidwell, 1 do mdse; N Myers & Son, 2 pails tobc; N J Braden, 30 bxs cheese; Head, C & Co, 10 do; Lee & M, 1 bale yarn; Haworth & D, 161 bxs cheese; W Emshausen, 23 bskts vegetables; Head & M, 15 sks potatoes; S B Jagrman, 1 bbl eggs; Adams & Co, 100 cs lime; Duncan & Sons, 100 do do; Mills & Co, 100 do; F G Craighead, 17 sks feathers; T Magowan, 74 do oats; G Heaps & Bro, 3 bbls apples; Scott, W & Co, 1 bx roots; J B Zimmerman, 1 bbl flour; W Mooney, 1 bx lasts; F G Greiselsen, 1 bx p matter; W Hiller, 1 car potatoes; B Jones & Bro, 16 do iron; Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 do ore; Jones & L, 1 do do.

ELEVATOR.—M K & Co, 1 car wheat; McHenry & H, 2 do do, 1 do barley; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do oats; Elwood & McC, 2 do do, 1 do corn; W J Kountz, 2 do oats; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 do wheat; J H Lon, 2 do oats; H Schneibach, 1 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A Boyd & Co, 2 bxs wood in shape; Thos P Walker, 4 do mdse; E J Unger, 5 tcs butter; McKee & Bros, 3 cks lasts; J H Borland, 12 cases shoes; A B Wigley, 1 car hd woods; Key & McKnight, 1 drill; Fort Pitt Iron Co, 1 bll steel; Mrs A Coffee, 1 bx mdse; S Morse, 1 lot hh goods; J & A Murdock, 2 crates evergreens; F Pollard, 2 bxs snow cases; Paine, A & Co, 4 do paint; Wm Murphy, 1 bellows; A Bennett, 13 packages hardware goods; Wm Mullen, 1 car scrap; Dithridge & Co, 1 do clay; W W Wall & Co, 1 do marble; J G M[illegible], 1 do oats; W J Frances, 1 do brick; Dan Wallace, 1 do flour; W & J Francis, 1 do brick; W C Hopper, 1 do w lumber; Reymer & Bro, 29 empt bxs; W S Evans, 5 bbls l oil; Godfrey & Co, 2 do; Paine, A & Co, 16 do; F G Weise, 38 pkgs furniture; B Rothermund, 8 do; J M Irwin, 32 do; Peabody, H & Co, 10 bxs cheese; Scobie, R & S, 3 mauls, 3 leavers; Houck, M & Co, 8 bdls paper; McIntire & B, 3 bbls sunds; Geo Schellhaas, 30 do barley; Head, C & Co, 5 kegs butter, 2 bbls d apples; Carter Bros, 1 do hides; J F Dashach, 4 bbls cheese; John Porterfield, 20 bbls flour; J M Montgomery, 10 bbls flour; Samuel Musgrave, 1 lot stoneware; S Black, 22 bkts veg; Arbuckles & Co, 2 kegs fish; Godfrey & Co, 150 bdls paper; A Heningar, 1 hf-bbl wine; A Wheman, 1 hf-bbl do; E Rohekaste, 1 hf-bbl do; F Deitrich, 1 hf-bbl do; Gallinger, 2 bbls g ware; Rowe, R & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Roberts & Steele, 105 bbls flour; Texas Pacific Railroad, 1 locomotive; J H Ortman, 18 bbls molasses; Weisbred & W, 16 bbls beans; S Daub, 1 do eggs; C G Hussey, 3 cars copper; A J Tindle, 1 do lumber; Dunbar & Co, 1 do; F C Biggert, 6 bxs wine; Albree & Co, 1 do shoes; Carter Bros, 1 do; J H Rankin, 1 do hardware; Haines & Co, 1 cases conf; D K Frederick, 12 bdls wire; J Lougheridge, 12 pkgs frames; Thos Hare & Bro, 13 bdls hardware, 1 box do; Jas L Craven, 25 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Elwood & McC, 1 car feed; F W Jenkins & Bro, 1 do flour; King, S & Co, 3 bxs glass, 1 bbl do; A Schanbb, 6 cases l tobc; Voigt, M & Co, 10 bbls whisky; J Craig, 10 bxs candles, 1 do mdse; W H Bissell & Co, 1 p stove; A Harrison, 3 sks apples; West & V, 1 bbl wheels; G Hirder, 1 hf-bbl whisky; Edmundson & Son, 4 sks feathers; W McWhinney, 2 trees; M Hyle & Son, 5 cases l tobc; F Pflaum, lot hh goods; Hall's Safe & L Co, lot v irons; Dilworth Bros, 2 bxs tobacco; Means, S & Co, 10 butts do; P, C & St Louis R R Co, 1 bx paper; E C Donnell, 1 car c furniture; Watt, Lang & Co, 10 tcs hams; H Evert, 10 bbls whisky; Lapp & H, 1 car c hicks; H W Buffum, 10 bxs e bottles; J C Miller, 1 bbl flour; F Hare & Bro, 3 bdls steels; P Frangman, 100 bbls flour; W J France, 1 do crackers; W Pickersgill, 2 bx boots; Geo A Kelly & Co, 5 do soda, 1 keg do, 1 bbls drugs; M McWhinney & Co, 7 bdls wheels; Arbuthnot, S & Co, 3 bales sheeting; F Hare & Bro, 7 set wheels; H Landis, 6 pails tobc; J Rhodes, 23 a kegs; F H Itell & Co, 1 car feed; Shoenberger & Co, 3 do nails.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

N Y C G C Co, 62 cars coal; A D & Co, 24 do; Shoenberger & Co, 4 do limestone; Wm Smith, 1 do iron; A Holstein, 1 do bark; C L Ice Co, 1 do ice; Byers & McC, 1 do metal; A De Woody, 1 do ice; R Wier, 1 do; Bear & P, 1 do lumber; J M Brush & Co, 1 do scrap; Wm Johnson, 1 do; Ewer & Bro, 1 do lumber; Jas McKay, 1 do; Wilson Walker, 1 do wheels; Sable Coal Co, 14 cars coal; William Hoffman, 2 calves; J C Lewis, 4 pieces lumber; P W Seibert, 19 bskts fruit; Wm Lindsay, 8 sks do, 120 hds cabbage; D McCarty, 17 kskts fruit; H F Cochran, 9 hogs; Jas Callery, 8 bdls hides; Jas Leslie, 1 calf; J M Patterson, 9 bbls apples; John McGraw, 3 do; H Ross, 5 hogs; S P Harbison, 5 bbls apples; James Bruening, 8 empty kegs; W J Baughman, 4 bbls apples; Pretzfeld & Bro, 1 box mdse; E H Myers & Co, 1 do; S B Floyd, 6 sks emp sacks; McElroy & Co, 15 sks rags; J G Brant, 1 bx leather; C O Rowe, 9 bxs paper; James Callery, 22 bdls hides.

Cincinnati.

BY STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM—E Edmundson & Son, 1 doz chairs; P Duff & Son, 65 bbls l oil; 235 bxs soap and candles; G & C Dauler & Son, 1 doz chairs, lot furniture; Arbuckles & Co, 100 bxs soap; Stevenson & Cartwright, 10 pkgs; Cochran & Fleming, 142 m bbls; Wells, King & Co, 5 bbls l oil; Paine, Ablett & Co, 5 do; Owen Lundy, lot furniture; Wm Cooper & Co, 13 bags feathers; James Milliken & Co, 9 pkgs furniture; C Watson & Co, 5 doz chairs; W Haslage & Co, 50 bxs candles; J A Renshaw & Co, 15 do soap; Watt, Lang & Co, 50 do; Dorrington & Bro, 25 do; J Irwin, lot furniture; S R & J W Patterson, 3 lots furniture; J Benedict, 8 sks paper; Johnson & Co, 50 ½-butts tobacco; McElveen & Cochran, 1 lot furniture; Altman & Corning, 4 bbls flour; Irwin Taylor, 13 k seed; John Retwepe, 33 pcs stone; Howe Machine Co, 28 machines; Fairman & Henderson, 150 bags feed; owner, lot furniture, 3 bbls apples, 30 do cider; J N Williamson, 110 sacks ear corn; S Dener, lot h h goods; Central Refining Co, 3 bbls d pins; McCullough & Smith, 60 sks rags; Dauler & Son, lot furniture; L Richmond, 3,657 fruit cases.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Met'l tons.	Ore. tons.
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R'y	502	......
P. R. R.	23	......
Cleveland & Pgh	......	312
Total	526	312

Receipts of Ores and Pig Metal.

The following were the receipts of ores and pig metals by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, for the week ending October 5, 1876:

	Iron ore, tons.	Pig iron, tons.	Lead, tons.	Zinc ore, tons.
St Louis	80	540	250	50
Carondelet	1,380	....	....	400
Total	1,460	540	250	450
Pr's week	1,160	400	120	430

—*St. Louis Republican.*

"STAR" BRAND!

Live Goose Feathers!

(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have branded it on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of true merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, have secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others that may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1876 } $6,497,275.94
S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

Old Shingle Roofs
Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than a New Roof. 84 Diamond street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
FOR SALE.
$20,000 IN BONDS OF $100 EACH,
Running Twenty Years,
with privilege of Redemption in 10 years at 6 per cent. Interest, payable every six months, by authority of the Corporation of the Borough of Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa. Money to be expended on Water Works by said corporation. Bonds ready to be delivered in 10 days.
R. A. HUBBARD,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Finance Committee and Members of Council.
Brookville, Pa., August 30, 1876.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000
J. W. COOK......President.
R. W. MACKEY......Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS......Cashier.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
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NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
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IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. TThs

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for "Dobbins'."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.
SUMMER HEAT begets undue languor, loss of appetite, biliousness, feverishness, head-ache, and other symptoms, which may speedily develope into chronic diseases. Check them at the outset with that supremely efficacious saline,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
TThs SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
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ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

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S. S. Holland......cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts
Ferd. A. Abel......172 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble......89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen......n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith......1?? Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co......116 Smithfield st
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson......164 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works......Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill......100 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National......33 Fifth ave.
Central......47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings......61 Fourth ave.
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Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 365 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell......347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers......286 Fifth ave
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson......11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May......56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co......89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co......33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Preston......33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague......136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heldmeyer......944 Penn ave.
Hotels.
Central....Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel......Union Depot
Saint James......403 405 and 407 Liberty st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray......84 Diamond st.
Wesley Coulter......236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland......78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips......91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'......87 Wood st.
Western......cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela......cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'......96 Fourth ave.
People's......100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils......236 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co......189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer......56 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson......1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons......98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr......295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co......49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford......10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.
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The Commercial......70 Fifth ave
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S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Matthias & Peck..57 and 59 Ninth st. (Renshaw's Building.)
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens......71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett....n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
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[illegible] wood-bound Barrels, all in good condition, hold 45 gallons each.
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Also, 1 Cider Press, nearly new, at a bargain.
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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
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Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

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OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
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Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
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(J. C. Riethmiller, late Foreman at Bown & Son.)
Machinists, Blacksmiths & Locksmiths.
Also, Manufacturers and Repairers of Tools of every description. Special attention given to Grinding Knives, Scissors and Razors.
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Repairing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
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BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
Of every description. Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL. CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL. CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES. ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS. AXLES, STEEL TIRE. STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
9 WATER STREET.

SENATOR BLAINE.

Grand Ovation to Pennsylvania's Son.

City Hall a Surging Sea of Heads.

Fully Six Thousand People Present.

Splendid Speech of the Maine Statesman.

Overwhelming Argument Against the Election of Tilden and the Success of the Democratic Party.

The Solid South—The Last Rebel House of Representatives—Resumption of Specie Payments—Rebel War Claims—Tilden's Peace Record—States Rights, &c., &c., &c.

A Masterpiece of Political Oratory.

Not since its erection has City Hall held such a dense multitude as assembled last evening to do honor to Hon. James G. Blaine, one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, the great leader of the Republican party in the late Congress, whose giant intellect has ever been exerted for the best interests of the nation, Maine's greatest statesman. Good judges estimate the number present at fully six thousand. The gallery was crowded, there was a perfect jam at the reporters' table, the north platform was taken up by ladies exclusively, and there was literally a surging sea of heads, but though standing room was uncomfortably cramped the audience maintained excellent humor, which developed into enthusiasm as Mr. Blaine proceeded in his masterly phillippic against the heretical doctrines of the Democratic party.

Senator Blaine is a man of extremely dignified and commanding presence; his carriage, impressive; his voice clear and piercing as a clarion, and his delivery marked by strong emphasis and full, free, forcible gesticulation. He arrived in the city during the afternoon, and was escorted by the Reception Committee to the Monongahela House, where until evening he held a informal reception, which was availed of by many hundreds of our first citizens. In the evening he was escorted to City Hall by the Errett Guards and Bayne Continentals. Previous to his coming the Great Western Band delighted the audience with a series of patriotic airs. When the stir in the northeast end of the hall indicated that the orator of the evening had arrived, such a shout went up as would have done honor to the trumpeters who levelled the walls of Jericho. For fully five minutes the applause was deafening. When it had subsided, John S. Lambie, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers, read the following list of officers, who were accepted by vociferous acclamation:

President.—Thomas M. Marshall.

Vice Presidents.—Jas. K. Moorhead, John H. Hampton, Gen. A. S. Russell, John F. Jennings, Dr. Jas. King, Josiah Cohen, W. J. Friday, Charles Clark, C. J. Hussey, John Barton, C. B. Herron, John Megraw, E. M. O'Neill, Wm. Anderson, R. P. Nevin, H. J. Murdoch, August Ammon, Denny O'Neill, Chas. Arbuthnot, Joseph Dilworth, S. J. Wainwright, Jas. Littell, B. C. Christy, John McD. Crossan, Hon. Moses Hampton, John Chalfant, John A. Myler, Nelson P. Reed, John C. Harper, John N. Neeb, Jos. G. Siebeneck, Louis Fritz, Dr. John E. Snaffer, James O'Neill, A. B. Campbell, O. A. Tinsman, Joseph Walton, Colonel Henry B. Hays, Samuel Sarver, John Risher, Dr. Jas. R. Keed, Harry Oliver, Jr., Peter Keil, Jr., Lee S. Smith, G. G. Woodson, L. Googins, George McKee, H. C. Shallenberger, Wm. McQueen, John S. Williams, George W. DeCamp, Captain R. D. Humes, Colonel E. J. Allen, Wm. West, R. H. Davis, R. B. Carnahan, W. H. Scroggins, T. H. Allen, R. P. Cunningham, John Herron, Colonel Wm. Espy, Wm. H. Guy, James Hultz, J. H. Walters, John R. Neeld, John Caughey, J. H. McCabe, Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ.

Mr. Marshall's nomination was specially acceptable. On assuming the honor he thanked the audience, and said: I have been here before now. There are a good many in the audience whom I have met before. [Cheers.] But I can assure you I have not abated one jot or tittle of the old faith. I was born and reared in the Republican party, and in my old days have not forsaken the love of my youth. [Cheers.] I came here, however, to introduce to you a son of Pennsylvania, Hon. James G. Blaine, a name known and loved from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a name cherished in the affections of Republicans all over the land from the palace to the hovel. It is my duty and my pleasure to introduce him to you. He will thrill you. He will tell you the truth, just as he was able to take up a so-called Democratic House of Representatives, hold it up and spank it." [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR BLAINE.

Senator Blaine then advanced and bowed his thanks, while the audience, as one man, expressed their delight in a torrent of applause. When calm had been restored, Senator Blaine spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am myself opposed to the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, under the sham and pretense of being a reformer, he conceals his association with the worst political gang that ever infested or infected the politics of America—I mean the Democracy of New York. [Cheers.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, at a great crisis in the fate of his country, he proved unfaithful, and when his country lay bleeding at every pore with wounds from rebel hands, Mr. Tilden passed by on the other side; he had no word of aid or comfort except for her enemies. [Sensation.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he, more than any other Northern man, and as much as any Southern man, represents that fatal political heresy which passes under the glittering name of State rights, a heresy which has already produced one giant rebellion in this country, with all its woe and misery, and bloodshed and sacrifice, and destruction of property, and which, unless stamped out by the indignant loyalty of the American people, will reappear as the most dangerous and destructive element in the future administration of this government.

I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, being openly and somewhat ostentatiously committed to

THE DOCTRINE OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENT

on the 1st of January, 1879, he broke his faith with the country, and at the dictation of the Southern rebels, who do not intend to have any specie payment in this country until they can have paper money enough issued to pay the Southern rebel war claims, Mr Tilden backed out and joined with them on the new crusade which is now impending over the Treasury of the United States. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he does not pay his income tax, and I never made the slightest reference to that until two weeks ago in Ohio, and I have in my pocket this moment a letter from a high officer of the Treasury Department of the United States, authorizing and requesting me to state that upon the best investigation thus far made, Mr. Tilden is debtor to the United States for unpaid income taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and I think, in view of this fact, every person even in this large crowd can begin to appreciate the extraordinary farce of presenting Mr. Tilden to the people in the disguise of a reformer, and if Mr. Tilden's friends have no other answer to make to this brand or charge from the Treasury Department than the technical, evasive pleas which have thus far been put forward, I commend them to the prayerful perusal of the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, where they will find a very instructive lesson about the terrible results that happened to some people because they held back a part of the price. [Great applause.] And, finally, I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he is a member of the Democratic party, [applause], and I am opposed to the Democratic party, because it has outlived its usefulness, and because for forty years well nigh, or since the administration of Martin Van Buren, it has espoused no idea and advocated no measure that was not in hostility with the best interests of American civilization.

SEVENTY SOUTHERN SCAMPS.

About fourteen years ago I had the honor of being elected as a member of the House of Representatives, and the first winter I was there we had under discussion a bill providing a test oath for men who should thereafter hold office. It has since been popularly known as "the iron-clad oath." While that was under discussion in the Senate I remember happening in one day when a Senator from Indiana, a very smooth-faced, pleasant-spoken, agreeable gentleman, of whom I always speak personally in a kind sense, his name is Thomas A. Hendricks, was occupying the floor, and I well remember that Mr. Hendricks said to the Senate: "Why do you want a test oath? Let me tell you," said Mr. Hendricks with that spirit of confident prophecy which nobody but a modern Democrat can put on, "let me tell you when this rebellion is subdued, and Davis and Lee and Beauregard and Slidell and Mason and all their associates find they are defeated, they will not be bothering you asking office in the United States, but they will be seeking safety by flight; therefore, you have no need of a test oath to keep them out of office." Well, I rather thought Hendricks was right, although I voted for the test oath, but I hardly believed myself that those men would come back for office so soon, and I certainly should have assumed myself a dreamer of wild dreams if I could have imagined that I myself should remain in Congress long enough to see seventy of these men sworn in, as I did on the first Monday of December last, as members of the House of Representatives—Democratic members of the House of Representatives—seventy of these men—Captains, Colonels, Brigadiers and Major Generals of the rebel army. But they were sworn in, and sworn in under a modified oath for rebels. For while we Republicans have been charged with such cruel policy towards the South, we have absolutely modified that test oath so as to adapt it to the tender consciences of the rebels; and while every loyal man from the North, who is compelled to answer that he never did rebel and never intended to rebel, took this oath without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, these Southern scamps were allowed to take their seats on the simple promise that they would behave well hereafter. Well, they came in, those seventy Southern scamps, and took off their hats and hung up their coats and sat down in their chairs, took possession of the House of Representatives, and made themselves perfectly at home.

ABSOLUTE SOUTHERN RULE.

Well, these men, as I say, were mustered in or sworn in, and they took possession of the House of Representatives, and they ruled absolutely—more unquestionably than they ruled the North under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. I repeat that from that hour to this one hundred and ten Northern Democratic members sat at the feet of these seventy Southern men, obediently taking lessons from them. Now the House of Representatives exercises power through its committees. That distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, pronounced committees the very essence of the power of the House. There were thirty-one great standing committees to be appointed, and these thirty-one committees take in the entire cycle of your legislation; your army, your navy, your Indian affairs, your foreign affairs, your tariff, your internal revenue, and every interest of the United States Government is entrusted to these thirty-one standing committees.

Now, there were seventy of them, and of Northern Democrats there were one hundred and ten, making one hundred and eighty in the House, and giving them a majority of some seventy. The seventy Southern Democrats had behind them about thirteen million people. These one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, representing the entire North on behalf of the dominant party in the House, had behind them about thirty-two million people, and when they came to organize the House by dividing the committees, they found thirty-two standing committees to be organized. These seventy Southern men, having behind them about thirteen million people, which is less than one-third of the people of the United States, ought to have been content with about one-third of the committees; and, if the Northern Democrats had had the spirit that they ought to have shown, they would have taken two-thirds; but as a matter of fact these seventy Southern men took control of twenty-one out of the thirty-one committees, and left the hundred and ten Northern Democrats in control of ten committees. And they sat down and took it very quietly, and when little Sammy Cox, of New York, was twitted of it, and taunted of it on the floor of the House he said the Democrats were glad it was so: "Thank God," said Uriah Heep," "Master David, I am humble," [laughter,] and he seemed to speak the spirit that animated the Northern Democratic party in the House when he said it.

THEY CHANGE THE RULES.

Well, as soon as they got their committees organized, they set to work to legislate, and they found before them a great body of rules they had governed the House of Representatives for ninety years. Now these rules are the outgrowth of the experience and the wisdom of all the preceding parties that have governed this country for the past ninety years. They are the results of the parliamentary experience of the two centuries in Great Britain. Among the most important of these rules, by far the most important of any, is a rule which says that upon your appropriation bill you shall not put any independent legislation. Let me explain. Here comes up your appropriation bill for the Postoffice Department, appropriating thirty-three or thirty-four million dollars to carry the mail of the United States, and pay the expenses thereof. Some man in the Committee of the Whole, where you cannot call the ayes and nays, gets up and moves to put on that bill some matter wholly foreign to it—some independent legislation which can not go through on its own merits, but it will go through probably, if you can get it put on an appropriation bill and they put it in the Committee of the Whole, where you cannot call the ayes and nays, and that bill comes before the House, and the House is put in what you call in legislative parlance, "The Devil's Cross-roads," and you have either got to vote for the infamous thing attached to the bill, or you have got to vote against any money for carrying the United States mail, and by voting against that independent measure, you simply vote against the appropriation for the Postoffice Department. So the Rule of the House says that thing shall not be done, and in all appropriation bills there shall be no independent legislation. Well, the first thing the Democrats did was to change that rule and they said that any legislation whatever might be put on an appropriation, provided only it was a measure of retrenchment, provided it retrenched public expenditures; they tried to give a sugar coating to the pill, but they could not deceive the Republicans about it; all Republicans voted against a change of the rule and the Democrats all voted for it, but the rule was changed and now is a rule of the House—that you may put anything you choose on an appropriation bill, and I said at the time and I say here to you now that that opens the door to the most dangerous corruption in legislation that any rule possibly could suggest. Well, under that rule we came along very soon to what we know in the House as

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is an appropriation that contains all the charities of the general government. It contains the appropriation for the Insane Asylum for the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have no State residence. It contains the appropriation for Marine hospitals for sick and disabled sailors on the Atlantic, the Pacific and Gulf coasts, and upon the chain of your great lakes. It contains the appropriation to bring home shipwrecked Americans from distant barbarous coasts. It contains the appropriation for your great lighthouse system that gives eyes to the ocean and to your lakes, and warns the mariner of his danger by night.

REPEAL OF SUPERVISORS' LAW OF 1869.

Well, this bill of charities was under consideration, and up jumps a Democrat, under instruction from his party caucus, and moves to amend that bill by putting on an amendment to repeal the Supervisors' law of 1869. Well, the House all looked up surprised. They said, "What in the world has this appropriation bill of charities got to do with the Supervisors' law of 1869?" and they looked around a good deal surprised. Now, probably, some of you don't know what the Supervisors' law of 1869 was. Let me tell you. In 1868, it is now an admitted fact that the State of New York was carried by fraud for John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that, by fraud, the electoral vote of that State was given to Horatio Seymour. That is not denied now. That is what is called in New York an open secret politically. Well, who was the author of that fraud? I want to be carefully reported on that point, if I am not in anything else. Well, I don't say that Tilden was, but Horace Greeley, the last candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, says that Samuel J. Tilden, the present candidate, was the author of that fraud, and therefore the Democrats cannot deny it on the ground of illegal testimony. They ought not to discredit Mr. Greeley in his grave. And Mr. Greeley says that the origin of that—the way that fraud was perpetrated—was under this letter, a letter which you have all read, but which you cannot hear too often, because if you want to get the catechism of political rascality by heart, in order to avoid it, just get this letter of Samuel J. Tilden's by heart. Now here is the letter which Samuel J. Tilden addressed to some Democrats in the rural counties of New York, just a week before the election of 1868:

ROOMS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK CITY, October 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four of the principal towns or in any city of your county, and request him, expenses duly arranged for at this end, to telegraph William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the very minute of closing the polls, without waiting for a count, such person's estimate of the result. There is, of course, an important object to be obtained, (says Mr. Tilden,) by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, without longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half hour's lull, in telegraphing communications, before the lines are absorbed with Associated Press reports.

Yours very respectfully,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Now, I take it, there is not a boy in this crowd ten years of age, who is not wise enough to read that letter between the lines, and who does not fully understand, as Mr. Tilden expected his friends in the country would understand when they read that letter; and that was just as though Mr. Tilden had said in so many words, as follows:

My Dear Sir: You and I know the rural counties of New York are nearly all Republican by large majorities, and we greatly fear that this year they will be a little worse than usual. But if, at the very minute of the closing of the polls you will telegraph us what those majorities are, telegraph William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, so as to give him a half hour's start, he has got a voting machine here that will grind out enough votes to beat all the rural counties of New York together.

Now, that is just what Mr. Tilden meant by that letter and what everybody understood he meant by that letter. And they did understand it, and they telegraphed, and a fraudulent vote was ground out to the extent of 40,000, and they declared the State carried by 10,000 majority for John T. Hoffman and for Mr. Seymour for President. It would have been 30,000 Republican majority had there been an honest count.

Now, the next thing. This fraud sunk deep in the mind of Horace Greeley, and he addressed a letter to Mr. Tilden—a most pointed and certain letter, a letter which few men but Mr. Greeley could write, for as an editor he never had his equal on the American Continent—he was not a success as a Democratic candidate for President, but as an editor he was peerless—Mr. Greeley addressed an open letter to Samuel J. Tilden, and said to him in effect. "Samuel, thou art the man. Without the shadow and protection of your respectability, this fraud never could have been committed." And he went on to detail the enormity of the fraud. He said, "You and I, Mr. Tilden, were young men in 1840; you were for Van Buren and I for Harrison; we lived in the lower ward of New York, next to the battery; that ward was densely populated at that time; it had dwelling houses and merchants and clerks and sailors and mechanics and seamen all lived there in large numbers, and we canvassed that ward industriously and got out every vote that could be got out, and the total vote was 9,214 and you know Mr. Tilden," said Mr. Greeley "that years ago that ward became depopulated; it has been given up to warehouses and offices, and nobody sleeps there nights—nobody to be found there nights except night watchmen—and yet you, or your friend Tweed, under your sanction, has had a Democratic majority in that ward of 22,500." Mr. Greeley said the thing must not be done, and the way to stop it was to pass a law, so far as national officers were concerned, appointing a supervisor on the part of the United States, to be present when national officers were to be chosen, and to sit down alongside of the election officers to see that there was a fair count, and an honest declaration. Mr. Greeley, I say, was the author of that law; it was his agitation that produced that law; and we passed that law in the Forty-first Congress. And that law in brief, is that in every city of 20,000 inhabitants, when any respectable number of voters will make oath that they do not believe that they can have a fair count with the existing State officers of election, the General Government will appoint a supervisor to be present and sit down beside them, and see that there is a fair count and an honest election. Now, I do not think it is putting it too strong to say that any man who objects, confesses himself, so far as that is concerned, to be a political scoundrel in advance; because, if he intends to have an honest count, why should we object to have an honest witness on the part of the United States Government present. The United States Government is the party most interested, as it does not assume to send a supervisor anwhere except where a national officer is to be chosen; and it has a right to do it. And I mention here, with peculiar pride, that in the New England States we have twelve or fourteen cities of 20,000 and upwards; they are all Republican cities, and to this day, there has never been a Democrat, so far as I know, that has ever been reckless enough, or rash enough, to make oath that he did not believe he could have a fair count or an honest declaration of the vote in those cities; and we have never had a supervisor sent there, because nobody ever said he was needed. But at the same time you cannot find an intelligent Republican in the city of New York that is not willing to swear, on the Holy Evangelists, that it is impossible to get a fair count in that city unless you have a supervisor present—absolutely impossible!

We passed the law, and it went into effect, and in 1872 we got a reasonably fair count, and we elected General Grant, and carried the State of New York for him, because we got a fair county and Mr. Greeley was the man who was beaten. But I will say, over Mr. Greeley's grave, as I would have said when alive, that I believe he would have a great deal rather been beaten by an honest count than have been elected by fraud.

Well, now, that is the supervisors' law; and when this bill of charities was up—this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill—the appropriations for the charities, benevolences, beneficences and kindnesses of the Federal Government, up gets a Democrat, under instruction of a party caucus, and moves a repeal to the supervisors' law in this appropriation bill. What connection, under the canopy of the heavens, has the charities and light-house system of the United States with the supervisors' law? The minute that amendment was made a Republican got up and said, "Why, I object to that on a point of order, because this, under your new rule, is not in order. You say you shall not have any general legislation on any appropriation bill, except it be a retrenchment; and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, whose name I have never remembered, and never want to recollect, for I cannot have any respect for him, overruled the point of order and said this was a measure of retrenchment because—and I want you to take in the full wisdom of that Chairman—because, he said, if you repeal the Supervisors' law you would not have to pay the Supervisors. [Laughter.] There was retrenchment for you! And I thought, under that decision, you might have dissolved the whole government of the United States that afternoon. That amendment went on the bill; it was voted on the bill by a party vote; and for sixty-four days they held it on, intending to weary and worry and bully the Senate into conceding it. Having had some experience in legislation, both State and National, I am compelled to say that I never saw or heard of anything so infamous as that bill. Just take that home for Sunday reflection. What did these men do? They took by the throat all the charities of the Government of the United States and held them up and shook them, and said in effect, "You shall not have one dollar to spread a cot in a marine hospital, or for a sick or disabled seaman or steamboatman; you shall not have one dollar to bring home starving Americans from foreign States or the stranded sailor from a barbarous coast; you shall not have one pint of oil to light your beacons on lake or ocean, to warn the mariner of the dangers that surround him; you shall not have any of these beneficences of the General Government until you agree that you will give us the repeal of the Supervisors' law, in order that we may cheat enough in the State of New York to give the vote of that State to Samuel J. Tilden."

A voice—How did Hopkins vote on that bill?

I don't know, but I don't know of any Democrat that didn't vote for it. [Loud cheers.]

The Senate, thank God, is an independent body and has got a very comfortable chamber, and each Senator has got a very comfortable chair, and they just sat back in their chairs, and said, in effect, to the House of Representatives: "Gentlemen, such infamous legislation as this can't go. We propose to sit here until we celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence, if necessary," and so they were foiled, and the Supervisor's law is still on the statute book, and we propose, under it to have a fair count in New York in November next. [Prolonged applause.]

Now the next bill that came up under this mode of legislation was the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

and I am detailing to you this new-fangled mode of legislation, which was introduced by the Confederate House of Representatives. The Army Appropriation bill came up, and if you should read any Democratic newspaper and hear any Democratic speeches, I have no doubt you will be greatly struck with the idea of the danger that surrounds the people of the United States to-day of a military despotism. There is a great military despotism impending over this country. The democrats say that the enormous standing army you have got is threatening your liberty. Just think of it! We have got thirty-eight States and nine Territories; we have got a country larger than all the continent of Europe; fifteen thousand miles of ocean coast; eleven States quasi disturbed, and a vast frontier all threatened by hostile Indians; and for all these things, with forty-five million people, we have absolutely got the terriffic army threatening the liberties of the people consisting of twenty-five thousand men! [Applause]. Is is not frightful? Why, in the Democratic city of New York it takes three thousand policemen, one-eighth of the army of the United States, to keep your pocket and mine from being picked between the depot and the hotel when we visit that city—one-eighth of the entire army of the United States. Let me tell you how that army bill came. When the war closed, eleven years ago, there were more than a million men on the rolls of the army, and they went back to the avocations of civil life, better men for having aided in saving the country. I doubt not many of them are now within the sound of my voice. And then came up the question of what should be

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT

of the United States. By the act of July 28, 1866, it was fixed at 25,000 men. Well, we found when we came to pass that act that a great change had come over this country; four millions of men that were slaves at the beginning of the war were made free men and had become citizens; two hundred thousand of these colored men had done good service in the ranks of your army; they had fought well, they had done their best, and no man can do more; they had bled freely; thousands of them had died; they were good soldiers. I heard General Ben Harrison say the other day in Indiana, that at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he saw the handsomest race he ever witnessed, where a colored brigade got after a brigade of Hood's army, and he said he never saw men in his life that he thought could run as fast as that colored brigade could, but they did not overtake the rebels. [Applause.] When we came to make this army in 1866, looking at these colored men and what they had been and what they had done, Congress thought that they had the right to wear the uniform of the United States, and a certain number of those regiments, both of cavalry and of infantry, were made by law to be composed of colored men. They have worn the uniform of the United States since, and have done good service as soldiers and are in the army to-day, and yet this House of Representatives passed a law driving the colored regiments out of the army. It was defeated in the Senate, and at the same time Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, put in a bill repealing the clause of the army bill which forbid any man that had been in the Confederate army from ever holding a commission in the army of the United States; so that the spirit of this Congress is to drive the colored man, faithful to the Government, who did his best for it, out of the army, and to bring back the Confederate, who had done his best to destroy this Government, into the army of the United States. That is the spirit of it.

Of course you will vote to send Democratic representatives to Congress! [Cries of "No! no!"]

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

But if you want to make a Democrat show a little profanity, if you want to be a little sinful in that respect, just have a little something to say about war claims, and see how he will abuse you, see how he will tell you the Republican speakers are lying, misrepresenting and falsifying the record. They will all tell you the Constitution is so amended that you can't pay the claims. It is absurd, they say: the Constitution forbids it.

Now, my friends, the Constitutional amendment forbids the payment of the first two classes of claims. The Constitution, in the third clause of the Fourteenth amendment, forbids the payment of any of the debt of the rebel Government or any of the State debts, and it also forbids the payment of any losses incurred by the emancipation of slaves. Now, for the sake of the argument, I will admit that that class of claims is barred and cannot be paid, although I think I could show you how they could get around it, but I will admit that this class of claims is barred and cannot be paid, and, when I admit that, I have not touched the shell of the egg of the controversy. I have not touched the controversy that is talked at Washington to-day. That controversy is whether there shall be paid all the losses of the war to the Southern men—whether you will pay them for the corn, wheat, flour, oats, hay and fodder, and for the houses, churches, towns, brikges, fences, farms, railroads and culverts, and all the innumerable destruction that went in the wake of the Union army. They come up now and ask that you pay for these. They ask that these be paid for, then some gentleman might ask why did not you forbid the payment of such claims. Why, when you were making the Fourteenth amendment, didn't you forbid the payment of that class of claims? I will tell you why. I know perfectly well when that amendment was adopted; I know something about the discussion that produced it, and I state here now that at that time, in 1866, it had never entered the mind of man to conceive the length and breadth and heighth and depth of the insolence and impudence that could demand even on the part of the Democratic party that we should pay their side of the expenses of this war. [Laughter.] Never! If we had conceived such a state of affairs we would have put in the prohibition, but it never entered a mind to conceive it.

Then some Democrat will get up and say: "Why, yes, oh! why certainly there are bills there; a great many Republicans put in bills. You put in one yourself," they say to me. Certainly I did, but what of it? They confound the question, and I want to make as many of this large crowd hear that distinction as I can. The Government of the United States recognizes its obligation to pay the losses of every loyal man—mark that! If you in Pennsylvania were called upon to contribute anything—you men of Pennsylvania, whether you are Republicans or Democrats, were called upon to contribute anything to the United States army during the war, you are entitled to your pay for it, and every loyal man in the North is entitled to his pay if he contributed. If a man was true to the government in the South he should be treated just as liberally and just as well by the government as if he lived in the North. That is not the question. The question is whether you are going to pay these claims to the men that were trying to destroy your government? That is the point; and then they come up and say, why, you put in a claim from the North. Why, certainly. In 1871 we established what is known as the Southern Claims Commission, composed of three competent men. They are now in session at Washington and have been for five years. They have passed upon claims and the government has paid them to loyal men in the South, amounting to two million six or seven hundred thousand dollars. In this Southern Claims Commission the very act establishing it requires that a man presenting a claim shall establish his loyalty to the government as the initial step in that proceeding. And they attempt to confuse the two sides of the question, gentlemen. Now, the idea that the Government of the United States can turn around to-day and pay every person for losses sustained during the war who was trying to destroy your government is perfectly absurd. Why, what did you send your armies down South for under Grant and Sherman? Did you send it down there to protect rebel lives in the army? You sent it down there to kill as many of these rebels as existed in the army. You sent it down there to use just as much property as was wanted.

AMAZING CONVERSIONS TO LOYALTY.

When the Southern Claims Commission was established claims began to pour in freely. It is astonishing what a revival there was in the South—very remarkable how many loyal men turned up from that section. I remember that Ben. Wade, of Ohio, made a trip through the Southern States about that time, from Lynchburg, Va., to Jackson, Miss., and every man he met said he had been loyal during the war, until he reached the latter point, where he was introduced to a Confederate General and Colonel. Shaking them vigorly by the hand, he exclaimed: "I am delighted to meet men of your great prowess. At last I have found that brave army which for four long years resisted the combined efforts of the armies of the North!" [Laughter and applause.]

Shortly after the establishment of the Southern Claims Commission the Government was fortunate enough to come into possession of the rebel archives, both of the States in rebellion and of the Confederacy. The purchase price was $75,000. They are contained in a building at Washington as large as this great hall, and an annual appropriation of $6,000 is applied for the purposes of indexing and alphabetically arranging them. The very moment a rebel scamp presents his claim before the Commission, reference is made to these archives for his record on the score of loyalty. But this rebel House of Representatives last year refused to make the usual appropriation for this important bureau, and it was only after President Grant had called their attention to their delinquency, in a special message, and after they had been coerced in a Committee of Conference, that they added the item to the Appropriation bill. But then you know the rebel House of Representatives was for economy! [Laughter.]

Well, now, to-day we have pending in the House of Representatives a bill which I will read to you, and this bill comprehends so much and so fully the whole question that there is no need for going into individual bills. This bill, just passed in the House of Representatives, will suffice: "House of Representatives. Bill No. 2,364. Be it enacted that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens—" to all citizens—not to the loyal citizens, but to all citizens—of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army or any part thereof,"—wherever the army camped, whatever house the General slept in, whatever road the army had traveled over. Why, they will be collecting pay for the very bridges the army passed over the Southern rivers on during the time of the civil waa. "Provided that the affidavit"—now listen—"provided that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall have sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of said property of the army." Now, give me that law, or give any man that law, and he can bankrupt the Treasury of the United States. The claimant puts in his claim and swears to it, and then he brings up a reputable citizen. Well, that is a pretty loose phrase. How do you know whether the fellow is reputable or not? All you have got to do is to get men to hunt in couples, and one will swear the other's claim is just, and that he was loyal. All that Petroleum V. Nasby would have to do when he put in his claim would be to find Bascom, who kept the corner grocery, and he would swear he knew it was a just claim, and the claim would go through. Now. I say, under that bill you can bankrupt the Treasury of the United States, that wherever the army fed or rested or marched, whatever they used for food or shelter, wherever they camped, the Government of the United States must pay for it. What is to prevent, I would like to know, collecting of Grant on that very ground for the Appomatox field on which he received the surrender of Lee? Where are you going to stop? On what principle are you going to stop that? The whole Democratic party are thoroughly wrong on that question, gentlemen. Why, Senator Bayard, of Delaware,—I make this statement with great deliberation—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, an especial favorite of the Democratic party, and an especial favorite of the Southern wing of it, said in an official report made by him to the Forty-second Congress, that the Southern States had the moral, legal right to demand from the United States the assumption and payment of their State debts that had been contracted since the reconstruction acts were passed, and he stated they would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, that is Senator Bayard, a man of very high standing in the Democratic party, and when people talk about this being a menace, a mere talk, a mere sham, all I ask is, if this was not so, not in earnest, why do they put those bills in? Do they put those bills in merely to play with, merely for sport? Don't they know as well as you or I that it is by its being placed upon the calendar of the House, and read by the people of the whole country, prejudicing them in the minds of the loyal North—don't they know they take great risks when they put them in? They put them in, gentlemen, because the sentiment behind them is so unanimous and intense that they cannot resist it. Talk with any Southern man in a candid frame of mind, and he will tell you that is the reason.

Here is a case: Three weeks ago last Thursday a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court in Maine against Neal Dow, Colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment. It appears that in 1862, while his regiment was in Louisiana, some of Colonel Dow's men went foraging and secured sugar and other needed supplies. Suit was brought against Colonel Dow, in a Louisiana court. Judgment was taken by default. Colonel Dow being with his command in the field, and utterly unable to respond to the summons, and certainly not dreaming that civil suits could be brought in the country of the insurgents against officers of the invading army of the Union. The case was appealed to the United States Court at Portland where the decision of the Louisiana court was affirmed and the claim declared valid by Judge Clifford, Judge Clarke dissenting. In consequence of this decision the case will go to the Supreme Court. Should this claim against Neal Dow be valid, why may not judgments be obtained against any other Union officer or soldier? All that will prevent the collection of such claims through the courts is the statute of limitations, and the Democrats, if they get into power, can repeal that. Look at the terrible consequences that would result from such a course! It would pave the way to the legalization of a mass of claims that would bankrupt individuals and involve the Government in a further debt of nearly $700,000,000! This amount is stated on good authority.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The question connects itself with a still graver question, if possible, or they, united together, make one of great gravity. It connects itself with the currency. Now, Mr. Tilden himself, if he may be trusted with sincerity, is a specie payment man. When the Congress of the United States passed the act of January 1875, for the resumption of specie payment in 1876, Mr. Tilden got the New York Legislature to pass an act in conformity with that, and to place New York in harmony with the general government; and just as soon as he found the Southern Democrats, on whom he relied for his nomination, would not stand by him, he backed out of it; and the Southern Democrats do not intend that there shall be specie payments—I repeat that the Southern Democrats and those who have control of that party do not intend that this country shall have specie payment. Why? Why, of course they know just as well as they know anything, that when we pay our taxes, and are doing our business on a gold and silver basis, which means economy, personally, domestically, State, municipal and national—they know that taxes will never be collected in this country to pay rebel claims, but they hope by keeping the question of paper money open, keeping the greenback bag open at both ends, that the rebel claims can go in at one end and a paper money of some sort be manufactured at the other to pay them with, and we, in the end, will have to take care of the paper money. Now, that is what they mean. I know there is a class of gentlemen in this country, and I am sorry to say you meet with them in the Republican party, who have something like a congestive chill whenever you mention specie payment. Well, now what is specie payment? Why, all I understand specie payment to be is, that the United States shall do precisely what you and I have always got to do—pay its debts. That is the whole of it, and this day and hour the United States presents the most extraordinary spectacle that any nation ever presented in the world. The United States has two classes of paper—If I may use the illustration—time notes and due bills. The bond of the United States is its time note; the greenback is its due bill. The time notes of the United States will be sold, are being sold, at a rate of interest lower than any nation under the canopy of the Heaven can negotiate loans for, with the single exception of Great Britain. We can borrow money in any quantity at four and one-half per cent., and very likely at four per cent. interest, and while that is being done the due bills of the United States are kicked around the street at ten, twelve and fourteen per cent. discount. What would you think of a merchant if you were to ask what his credit is, and the man who knows him best says, "Oh, if you will get him on a time note for four months and three days of grace at two o'clock at the bank, he will be there and pay it, but his due bill is not worth a curse, he does not pay any attention to that at all." Now, that is the position these men want to put the United States in.

Now, the Republican party has been maligned and abused for being the bondholders' party. How often you have heard that we have been paying gold to the bondholders and rags to the people. That has been the cry for the past ten years. Well, we have been paying gold to the bondholders. Gold has been at a premium and the interest on the bonds high—six per cent. But the interest is getting down and the premiums low. The Republican party never did have but one reason for paying gold on the bonds, and that was they had solemnly promised, on behalf of the Government of the United States, that they would do it. I admit, to the average Democrat, that does not weigh a great deal; but it did weigh conclusively with the Republican party, and they have kept faith, and now on the first of January, 1879, they say to every man in this country, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, capitalist and laborer, mechanic and merchant—every man who ever holds the promise of the United States, whether it is bond or greenback, shall have the specie for it if he wants it—if he wants it.

I hear it said often, and I quite agree with it, that the greenback is the best paper currency we ever had. Granted. There is just one thing lacking in the greenback to make it a sound and reliable currency, and that is that each dollar shall have one hundred cents in it. That is all there is about it. That is the whole of it. And yet if you were to hear the talk of some of the specie payment man, you would suppose when the day arrived for resumption that the greenbacks are, in some way or other, going to mysteriously disappear in a night, and we shall have no money with which to do business. I do not pretend to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I want to live until 1872, and I say when that day is reached there will not be $2,000,000 taken out of the United States Treasury in gold. The very moment you know you can get the gold for your greenbacks you don't want it. [Great applause.] You want your greenbacks to be worth the gold, and to bring the gold if you desire it. But if the greenback is as valuable as gold, you prefer the greenback. Now, I have related several times an instance in my experience. I was at California on a visit in 1873 for two or three months, and I took some checks along for my expenses, and the morning after I got there I went down to the Bank of California and drew a $300 check, and I had not seen gold for a good while, and when the cashier asked me how I would take it, I said, "In gold, if you please, sir," and he gave me thirty ten-dollar gold piece, and I thought I liked the sight of it, and I put it down in my trowsers pocket; but I had not walked but a square before it began to feel to heavy, and I thought I would see if it would not feel a little lighter in the other pocket. I carried it there awhile, and it began to grow heavy again. Then I divided it, and got part in my vest pocket, and and in my trowsers' pocket, and even then it became burdensome, and half an hour afterwards I went back to the bank and said, "For Heaven sake, can you give me some good bills for this gold?" [Laughter.] And I venture that it will be the experience of every American, that when once he finds he can get the gold, he will not want it; but still you want the greenback to be worth the gold.

Now, I do not intend to go into a long currency discussion, or speak harshly of any man's views, but I cannot avoid losing patience with this sort of talk about an increase of currency. A Representative from Michigan, who used to be a Republican, came up to me one day in the House, and said, 'Look here, wheat is selling in Detroit at $1 40 a bushel. It ought to be worth $3 00, and it would if you would give us currency enough." Said I, "Why do you stop at $3 00? Why do you not have $10? You can do it just as easy if you will make your money mean enough, but you are not making your wheat any better; you are simply making your money meaner. That is all. You can have the price it brings just as large as you want it." [Laughter and applause.] There is not a single man dealing in wheat or any other staple but that has to learn his first lesson in finance, a lesson he will know to his cost if he does not learn and be governed by it, that even during the whole greenback period your commodities were sold on a gold basis. All the staples, all the products of this great Western country, of which Pittsburgh is the gateway, are sold on a gold basis. There was a good deal of this feeling I am told, in Toledo. I was up there and asked some of those gentlemen about it; I said, "You cannot make a large transaction in wheat in Toledo without telegraphing to New York, and they cannot make a large transaction in New York until they telegraph to the Liverpool Corn Exchange, and there you strike a gold basis. You cannot settle the price of wheat in San Francisco, or Toledo, without a knowledge of the European market. You have got to come down to the hard pan of gold prices of the world. You may delude yourselves with the idea that you are getting a higher price for your commodities, but you are not. You are only making yourselves believe so, and you are raising on yourself the price of other things all the time; and in this great Western country, with its remarkable production, whose raw products are the astonishment of the world, you are producing gold articles all the time, and if there is anybody that can make money out of the greenback and a depleted currency, it is we people down East, who are engaged in manufacturing something that can be forced up by artificial process. You have got to submit, gentlemen, to the markets of the world, and you cannot get out of it. You hear a mighty deal of nonsensical talk about it. You will hear men tell you that a silver dollar is a dollar because the Government stamped it. So it is a dollar in name; and they tell you it derives its whole value from the fact that the Government has stamped it. That is the greatest nonsense in the world. All that the Government stamp makes it, is, for a certain amount, it is legal tender, and you are bound to take it if I owe you a debt, but it does not add one tithe to the value of that piece of silver.

Some gentleman says, you stamp that piece of paper with the Government stamp and the paper is just as much a dollar as that silver dollar is. Well, as it has been said by another and I quote it, if the Government by putting a stamp on a dollar makes it a dollar, if putting a stamp on a bill makes it money, it is a tremendous loss to make one dollar bills. Why not have them all tens or fifties. What is the use in stopping? Why not make them all hundreds? Let us all get rich in a night if we can turn the printing press and make money. It is the greatest piece of folly in the world to make one dollar bills if that is the actual thing.

Let me tell you a historic incident that always strikes me with peculiar force when reflecting on this idea of paper being the same as precious metals. When the British conquered India under Lord Clive something over a hundred years ago, they found, after the battle of Plassey, the largest collection of coin probably that has ever been seen on the earth's surface. They found there coins over twelve and thirteen centuries old: coins that went way back to the ancient Byzantine empire, Constantinople; the Empire of Charlemagne; the Floriatine edicts of mediaeval Italy; that went around the Cape of Good Hope with Vasco da Gama; that went over the Bosphorus in the barques of the Crusaders. They were all seized by Lord Clive, and sent home to the East India Company in London, and every solitary coin that was sent over had as accurate, absolute and determinate a value in Lombard and Leidenbal streets as the royal sovereign that had dropped from the mint that day. I would like to have seen just about that time somebody appear in London with a piece of paper containing the promise of the ancient Byzantine Emperor, old Charlemague or some Florentine edict of the middle age. [Laughter.] The whole thing is nonsense. I wish I had—and I certainly have as much faith, and hope in the future of the American nation and the perpetuity of civil liberty as any one—I wish I had an assurance throughout my life and when my life ends that every institution on this continent will last as long as the intrinsic value of gold or silver. In the very second chapter of Genesis, at the very outcrop of inspiration, and the first of recorded history, Moses tells us that the gold of the land of Havilah is good, and it has held its rank to this day, and I fear, gentlemen, long after every nation on the globe may have crumbled and become forgotten, as the ruins of Minerva are to-day, that gold and silver will hold their value among those who people this earth in these distant ages afar off. You cannot separate yourself from it.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

What do we hear from the Democrats. One of their leading doctrines is that of free trade—a doctrine that, if it prevailed in the nation, would bankrupt your rolling mills and paralyze the industries of this great city. The St. Louis platform contains a free trade plank, and there is pending in Committee of the Whole in the House a free trade bill introduced by a Democrat. In this manner the Democrats of Pennsylvania propose to improve the times! Your great city and great State were built up on protection. And, by the way, I have a pretty good protection record myself, as my friend General Moorhead, who served in Congress with me, can testify. [The Speaker closed his discussion of the tariff question by warning the people against sending Democrats to Congress, as they were all committed to free trade by the St. Louis platform.]

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

I will go back to Tilden. There is just one thing I want you to remember about Tilden. One great sin that Tilden committed that he will never be forgiven for in this world, and I am greatly afraid not in the world to come, though we don't propose to follow him there. [Laughter and applause.] You remember in 1861, when all this country went wild with enthusiastic patriotism over the old flag when Sumter was fired on? We got together with one accord and pledged our lives and fortunes and sacred honors, and every loyal man did what he could at the front or at home, and the minute we got through holding the first series of meetings—just such meetings as this and larger—the first thought of every thoughtful man was, how does the city of New York stand?

That was of great consequeuce. New York was a Democratic city. It voted against Lincoln. New York was the financial center of the continent. The press of New York was the most influential on the continent, even more so than it now is. But, more important than all, New York was the place from which European public opinion was formed as to this country, and it was very important that European public opinion should be right on this question. If you go to Europe you know very well that you never see any papers there except the New York papers, and European public opinion with reference to our affairs is formed on New York, just as we form our opinion of English affairs upon what is done in London, and upon French affairs by what is done in Paris, and on German affairs by what is done in Berlin.

So it was of vast importance that New York should be right. New York thought so too, and they got together and started a call for a great meeting to give expression to the popular feeling. They held the meeting on the 20th day of April, 1861, in Union Square, and it will be known in history as the Union Square meeting, the most momentous and important that has been held in this country since the Declaration of Independence was ratified one hundred years ago. That call was signed by every leading merchant, banker, preacher, lawyer, and doctor in New York. It was headed by a man who had been for thirty years the leading Democrat of New York, John A. Dix. In all that city there was but one man who was applied to sign that call who refused, and his name was Samuel J. Tilden. He would not even give the weight of his name for the American Union, and now he is going round getting certificates from Manton Marble and John Bigelow that he attended the meeting. At this late day he wants it understood that he attended it. Suppose he did. How do you know but what he was down there with his Democratic friend, John Morrissey, and some of the New York roughs, to see whether there was a chance to break the meeting up? Every preacher in Pittsburgh will tell you that he can count bald heads in his congregation off which the truth has been glancing for forty years, and the old sinners ain't converted yet. [Laughter and applause.] Attending a meeting is the poorest excuse I ever heard put in. Tilden is getting certificates now, that although he refused to sign the call, he attended the meeting. Everything that Tilden's name is to where we have got him pinned down he denies. This letter that I read to you he says he never wrote. He says Tweed forged it. [Laughter.] Well, Tweed is coming home, and I will ask a suspension of public opinion until we hear from him. So, when we know that Tilden was on the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago in 1864, when they nominated McClellan and voted this war a failure, he says he had nothing to do with that. Although he was on the sub-committee that framed the resolutions, he says he didn't consent to them, and as soon as he got home he went to McClellan's back door and told him not to mention them in his letter of acceptance. Now he has got a private pigeon hole, under the care of Manton Marble and John Bigelow, in which there are a lot of speeches that he prepared, but never had an opportunity to deliver. They say now that Tilden would have been glad to say, if he had had an opportunity to say, what would have been a first rate thing to say at that particular time, but he never got an opportunity to say it. [Laughter.] And that is the record on which he wants to go.

THAT BLOODY SHIRT.

Now there is one thing about the Republican and Democratic parties. I have been discussing merely measures. I have not been trying to shake the bloody shirt. I have been telling you about what they are doing now, not what they did a good while ago; I have been telling you about what Congress has been doing during its last session; about present measures. If I chose to shake the bloody shirt, I would first put two things in your mind to remember, and I want to put two facts in your mind, in order that you may remember them. [Voices—"Speak it. Let's have them."] The Democrats will tell you they had a peaceful election in Mississippi, last year, and redeemed the State from the Republicans. The Republicans have got 40,000 majority if every man is allowed to vote without fear or intimidation. Well they considered it a peaceful election. Now. I undertake to say as a matter of official record and official proof, that there were more men murdered in that peaceful election in Mississippi—and when I say more men murdered I mean more Republicans—than have ever lost their lives in all the election broils and scrimmages and rows that have occurred in all the free States, at national, municipal and State elections from George Washington down to this day. Now, take all the free States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and put all the election disturbances together we have had in ninety years, and they do not amount to a tithe, I will say certainly not a half, of what was done in the peaceful Democratic election down in Mississippi.

I notice by a Democratic paper that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina is disarming the whites and leaving them at the mercy of the blacks down there [laughter]: like that tremendous massacre, where the bloodthirsty negroes where rushing for the mountains and the panic-stricken whites following them as fast as they could go; like that terrible outrage, when Vicksburg was invaded, that we sent a committee down to investigate—when Vicksburg was invaded by the negro mob, negroes threatening violence, destruction and murder, and there were forty-seven negro corpses found and one white man scratched! [Applause). This is the kind of fuss you have down there. I undertake to say further that, since the surrender of Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, down to this hour, there have been more men murdered in the South than fell in the three heaviest battle-fields of the war; and I undertake to say on official documents, that the Union losses, mark you, in the three bloodiest battles of the war was not as great as the number of men that have been murdered for opinion's sake in the South since 1865. And now, gentleman, if you come right down to the real necessary, inevitable issue in this country to-day, more important than any other, it is just this: That every man who is entitled to vote shall have a right to vote; that is all. If we are beaten in the contest, why we submit. If the majority of the people of this country want a Democratic administration, they have a perfect right to have it, but we want to have a fair vote, in which every man, rich or poor, high or low, black or white, negro or naturalized, Protestant and Catholic, shall all vote without being questioned in their right and then let the majority govern. That is the Republican doctrine, without regard to race or nationality, religion or cast or color—each man has got a right to vote, and you will never have peace in this country, you will never have harmony until that right is conceded. You may delight yourselves with a victory now and then, but I tell you that in the eternal verities of God's own truth, in the nature of things you can't have peace until this right is conceded. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine next related the manner in which they held elections in the South, and said: A gentleman from New York told me last winter that he was present in Mississippi, that he was present at the election, and that he went there greatly prejudiced against the Republicans. He happened to be traveling South and he didn't believe the stories Republicans had been telling about the condition of things down there, and concluded to stop and see for himself. He stopped at a certain town over night previous to the day of election. Everything seemed peaceful and quiet and he kept growing constantly in the faith the Republicans were manufacturing this thing. He went down next morning to the voting place and found there about four or five times as many colored voters as white. He found them in the street engaged in a friendly but rather animated conversation, and the negroes seemed to object to going in, but they finally came to an agreement that the white men and the negroes should stand so that they would vote alternately, take turn about—first a negro vote, then a white man. Well that seemed fair, although the negro who seemed to be the leader objected to it and didn't think it would be a fair thing in its results, although he was at a loss to give his reason.

They began. The first man who voted was a negro, the next man who voted was a white man—no challenge. The next man to vote was a negro. Up steps a white man and challenges the vote. This man who had seated himself on the fence near by said he saw at once there was no ground for a challenge, but the discussion detained the voting a certain number of minutes. Next a white man voted, then next a negro, and then came another challenge, and so it was continued, first a white man and no challenge, and then a negro and a challenge, and this thing was so nicely calculated, that by the time you got to the end of the white string of voters the polls were closed and four-fifths of the negroes had not voted at all. Why, that was a perfectly peaceful election. There wasn't anybody's head broken; no row there. Now, that is the way it goes on to-day, and the United States is bound to do one of two things. I say it here, deliberately, either to take its suffrage from the colored man or else, if he has it, to enforce his right to use it. For this reason, I say, that not merely because it is the colored man's right; not simply because it is plain justice that it should be done, but I say it from a selfish reason, for I maintain this: that no people can see one part of their Constitution trampled under foot without endangering the whole Constitution. [Applause.] Will you stand by and see the negro deprived of the right which is guaranteed him by the Constitution? How soon can you say your time will come to be deprived of something that is guaranteed to you by the Constitution? So I say, in justice to yourselves, if we put it on a broad, selfish basis, and argue it wholly from a selfish motive, I say the interest of the American people is to-day to enforce that right because while you let the negro be deprived of his right to-day, you and I do not know but our turn will come to-morrow to be deprived of some sacred right. But

THE TWO PARTIES DIFFER TOTALLY.

There is no use going into specifications, because the general indictment shows a difference between the two parties that is irreconcilable. You may take a string of Democrats and put them up, and put opposite to them a row of Republicans, and you may question the Democrats, and I will venture at an average: Nine of ten of the Democrats will call this country of ours a confederacy and the Republicans will, ten out of ten, say it is a nation. Well, some men will say, "What is the use of quarreling about that? 'A rose by any other name will smell as sweet.' The country is just as great if you call it a confederacy as if a nation. Why are you going to cavil about that?" I will tell you. Merago told us in writing a century ago that words are things and sometimes things of great moment; and I will tell you that whenever you find a man that calls this country a confederacy you will find a man that believes his allegiance is due first to the State and last to the general government; you find a man that believes first as the Virginians did who really did not want to join in the rebellion in 1861 (large numbers of them did not), but they had been brought up in this pernicious doctrine of State Rights that Tilden preaches, and they believed their allegiance was due to the State. That is what made Robert E. Lee rebel instead of being an officer in the Union army. He debated it with tears in his eyes, and he went over believing he owed his allegiance to the State of Virginia. The man is to be pardoned for so much. Now, the moment you get that doctrine into the minds of the people you have paralyzed the arms of the Federal Government. But you take that other scale of political belief which the Republicans profess. A Republican loves his State, but he love the Union better [applause], and if it comes to the question of loyalty to the General Government will not desert the old flag. Now, you cannot get a Democrat to say so; you cannot get the Democratic doctrine as preached by the Southern leaders to say that. All through the South to-day I defy you to take a Southern man in Congress—I make that bold challenge—that there is not a Southern Democrat in Congress that will stand up and tell you his allegiance is due to the Federal Government before it is due to his State. Therein lie the seeds of future trouble; therein lies the weak spot of the Government when troubled, and therein lies the fatal defect in the political creed proposed by Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden, in a letter just before the rebellion broke out in 1861, wrote—and I want to read his works exactly—Mr. Tilden wrote that the States of this Union are held together only by a compact of confederation—the single, slender conventional tie which binds the States in confederation: "The fathers," continues Mr. Tilden, "left revolution organized whenever it should be deemed by the public opinion of the State, leaving it with the power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty. See the difference he makes. "The tie of confederation," to state it over again, "as a nation might break a treaty." Mr. Buchanan, two months later, sending in his message to Congress, based it on this identical doctrine. He seemed to base it on the very letter of Mr. Tilden himself and the old man, you remember, said: "Our Union must rest on public opinion, and never can be saved or cemented by bloodshed in civil war." I am glad to say the old man lived long enough to find his mistake.

Forty odd years before that, in a great debate between Calhoun and Webster, Mr. Webster laid down this doctrine, a doctrine never to be forgotten, always to be remembered: That "the Constitution of the United States is not a league, or a confederacy, or a compact between sovereign States, but is a government proper, founded on the adoption of a people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals." And George Tickneor Curtiss, who, I regret to say, is so inconsistent as to support Tilden—George Tickner Curtiss, his biographer, (and he wrote a very good biography of him) said that thirty years later it was found Mr. Webster had laid down the doctrine which enabled a great government to defend its own life, and without that construction of the government the Rebellion in 1861 must necessarily have been a success. And yet, in speaking of that, Mr. Curtiss has shown inconsistency in supporting a man who believes in a compact of confederation.

Now, my friends, I took occasion this summer, during the period of convalescence, to see for myself how the old patriarchs and patriots of this Government regarded this question of confederacy or a nation, and I took occasion to read all the Presidents' Messages down to Grant, and I found these old patriarchs and patriots who founded the Government, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, modern Federalists, extreme Federalists, Republican, Democrat, representing all the different phases of political opinion that existed at that day. I found in their messages they called this blessed country of ours a nation one hundred and fifteen times, and they never called it a confederacy once. So with Madison; so with Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, and I had to come clear down, down, down, until I came to the melancholy abyss wherein lie the remains of the administration of Pierce and Buchanan, before I heard a President of the United States call this Union a confederacy, and they began to talk about confederacy, and then began the laying of the egg that hatched out treason that ended in the rebellion; and it is indissolubly connected with the confederate idea, and I object to any man, so far as my political faith is concerned, calling this Government a confederacy. I am not a Confederate. "Confederate" is a bad word; it is associated forever with the lost and dishonored cause; it is a bad word in the dictionary: you never in your life speak of confederates in goodness, it is always confederates in crime. [Cries of "good, good."] Men associate for virtue, they confederate for villainy. Just in the difference in those two words, just in the distinction that underlies the difference in meaning of those two words, lies the prima inherent, ineffacable difference between the Republican and the Democratic party, and on that difference we stand, gentlemen. We stand for nationality, we stand for power that shall protect the humblest citizen, for a power that will reach its arms everywhere that the flag floats, to avenge the wrong and secure the rights of the humblest citizen, no matter what his color or where his birthplace. It is on that ground that the Republican party stands, and it is on that ground, that, so long as God is just and right, the Republican party will govern this country.

The Speaker retired from the stand amid loud and prolonged cheering.

SPEECH OF MR. MARSHALL.

At the conclusion of Senator Blaine's able speech, calls were made for Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and that gentleman responded in a short speech. During its delivery some one inquired "What about Errett?" Mr. Marshall said he had never, politically, affiliated with Mr. E., but he could say that of the millions, and millions and millions of dollars of the people's money that had passed through his hands in the official discharge of duty, not one dollar, not one dime stuck to the fingers of Russell Errett. [Applause.] Russell Errett is an honest man. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's stirring speech the meeting adjourned.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.165	37	70 5	N.W.	6 m'ls	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.257	46	39	N.	10 m'ls	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.379	37	80	N.	2 m'ls	Foggy.

Mean barometer..30.295 Highest thermom.. 46
Mean thermom... 39 2 Lowest thermom... 36

A Question of Costs.

Among the bills returned to the Criminal Court yesterday by the Grand Jury, was one marked ignoramus, in which the county was directed to pay the costs. Judge Kirkpatrick, in glancing over the documents, discovered this one, and called the attention of the jury to it. He thought it was unfair that the county should be made to pay the expenses of clothes-line fights, and he therefore returned the bill to the jury. He was of opinion that those who dance ought to pay the piper. The foreman of the Grand Jury said that the person prosecuting was a little girl in poor circumstances, whereupon the Judge informed him that the jury had the power to look behind the girl and see who was urging her on. If the magistrate recklessly drew up the information they could impose the costs on him. However, the jury had the power to make the county pay the costs, but he submitted to them whether, with any fairness, they could make it do so.

STOP that coughing; if you do not it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

"Buy Your Wife a Present!"

Now is the time to do it. Just think of it! Ladies' solid gold watches $15, $16, $17 and $18, warranted at E. DeRoy's Money Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, Gazette building—153. TThs.

Wire Nursery Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Extraordinary News From the Front—Still Better than From Ohio and Indiana.

A magnificent Decker & Barnes	$1,000
Another nearly as fine	850
Another nearly as fine	800
Four others, same make	640
Four others, same make	600
Two very fine J. & C. Fischer pianos	550
Two others J. & C. Fischer pianos	500

All the above at very much less than *half their value.*

ALSO 150 ORGANS,

all double reed, and from 5 to 8 stops, at prices ranging from $75 to $125; all new and improved cases; solid walnut; finest finish.

Also two very fine Bradbury Pianos, a little shop worn, at much less than cost, as we must have the room for new stock, and we would rather sacrifice on the goods and dispose of them at once than have to hire more store room, which we will have to do unless we dispose of stock. Terms of payment will be made to suit all responsible parties, while for spot cash a very liberal discount will be given on all goods.

A call at our rooms will convince any one that we are in earnest and mean business.

Also, all goods *guaranteed perfect*, and warranted five to eight years. And also, that except the two Bradbury's the rest have not been on hand over three to four months. Come and see for yourself at
HAMILTON'S,
87 Fifth avenue,
UNDER MASONIC HALL.

Don't mistake the place. Look up for Large Gold Sign.

Protection Against Fire.

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Show This to Your Cousin!!

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, warranted, at $15, $16, 17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only loan office, 153 Smithfield street, Gazette building—153. TThs.

Wire Fenders

and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

Going to Harrisburg.

Travelers will find Bolton's Hotel a most comfortable house, at the business center, near the capitol buildings, and free from depot noises. And besides, it is the only hotel there with sufficient enterprise to run a free omnibus.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses

In quantities to suit.
J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
189 Liberty street.

Railroaders! Attention!

Solid Silver unredeemed Watches, best Elgin works, in open or hunting cases, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153. TThs

Campaign Music.

Tenor Drums,
Brass Drums,
Fifes, Fife Tubes,
Tenor and Brass Drum Heads,
Drum Cord, Drum Hooks,
Drum Sticks, Drum Ears,
New Campaign Songs,
Marches, etc.
For sale cheap at
MELLOR'S Music Store,
Ths 79 Fifth avenue.

The Turkish Bath.

This establishment, under the new management, is reaping golden opinions from its numerous patrons. Those who would enjoy the luxury of a genuine Turkish bath should try the establishment at No. 80 Diamond street. Prices reduced. Hours: Ladies, 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.; gentlemen, 1 to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 8 to 12 A. M.

"Ladies! Keep This to Yourself!"

You can get a splendid watch, warranted solid gold and good time keeper, for $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153. TThs

Bolton's Washington Hotel,

Philadelphia, has an excellent location, Chestnut street, above Seventh, and charges $2 50 for supper, lodging and breakfast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in very style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

FIREARMS
AND
AMMUNITION,

Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price Lists free.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

DIED:

REDMAN—On Tuesday morning, October 10, 1876, JOHN W. REDMAN, aged forty years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2116 Sidney street, South Side, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 12, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 1 P. M.

DAVIS—On Wednesday, October 11, 1876, at 2:45 o'clock A. M., PETER M., son of Charl B. and Mary L. Davis, aged five years, four months and four days.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MORAN—At Emlenton, Venango county, Pa., on Tuesday, October 10, 1876, at 8:30 P. M., T. A. MORAN, aged twenty-nine years.

The funeral will take place from the Union Depot, on the arrival of the Titusville Express at 2:35 THIS AFTERNOON. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE,
(SIGN OF GIANT TEA POT STEAMING).
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Great Reduction!

Look What You Can Buy for $1 00

2½ lbs Good English Breakfast Tea	$1 00
2½ lbs Good Japan Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Good Young Hyson Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Good Gunpowder Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Good Oolong Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Good Imperial Tea	1 00
2½ lbs Good Mixed Tea	1 00
9 1-16 lbs Standard A Sugar	1 00
9½ lbs White Sugar	1 00
10 lbs New Orleans Sugar	1 00
11 lbs Brown Sugar	1 00
8 lbs Cut Loaf Sugar	1 00
8 lbs Granulated Sugar	1 00
8 lbs Crushed	1 00
8 lbs Powdered	1 00
8 lbs Maple Sugar	1 00
5 lbs Breakfast Coffee	1 00
4 lbs Good Roasted Rio	1 00
3 lbs Mixed French Coffee	1 00
4 3-16 lbs Good Green Rio Coffee	1 00
3 gal Syrup	1 00
4 gal Cider Vinegar	1 00
12 lbs French Prunes	1 00
12½ lbs Turkey Prunes	1 00
12 lbs New Currants	1 00
8 lbs Valencia Raisins	1 00
12 lbs Sliced Apples	1 00
9 lbs Dried Peaches	1 00
6 cans Blackberries	1 00
5 cans Fresh Pears	1 00
5 cans Pine Apple	1 00
5 cans Strawberries	1 00
5 cans Cherries	1 00
5 cans Table Peaches, 3 lbs	1 00
7 cans Pie Peaches, 3 lbs	1 00
6 cans Apples, 3 lbs	1 00
5 cans Gooseberries	1 00
10 glasses Assorted Fruit Jelly	1 00
3 cans Asparagus	1 00
9 cans Corn, sweet	1 00
6 cans String Beans	1 00
10-lb Firkin Apple Butter	1 00
2 Bottles Imported Pickles	1 00
2 Bottles Sparkling Catawba Wine	1 00
1 Gallon Pure Catawba Wine	1 00
1 Gallon Pure Concord Wine	1 00
1 Quart Bottle Hennessy & Co.'s Brandy	1 00
½ Gallon Old Rye Whisky	1 00
2 Bottles Claret Wine, St. Jullien	1 00
1 Bottle Imported Champagne	1 00
1 Bottle California Angelic Wine	1 00
1 Bottle California Sherry Wine	1 00
4 Bottles India Corpe & Co.'s Pale Ale	1 00
4 Bottles Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale	1 00
4 Bottles Lane & Co.'s Stout	1 00
4 Bottles Dublin Stout	1 00
4 Quart Bottles Cincinnati Beer	1 00
13 lbs Water Crackers	1 00
13 lbs Soda Crackers	1 00
13 lbs Butter Crackers	1 00
13 lbs Oyster Crackers	1 00
13 lbs Boston Crackers	1 00
8 lbs Ginger Snaps	1 00
5 lbs Cream Crackers	1 00
18 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
11 Papers Corn Starch	1 00
11 Papers Silver Starch	1 00
2 lbs Navy Tobacco	1 00
16 lbs Irish Oatmeal	1 00
12½ lbs Loose Farina	1 00
13 lbs Carolina Rice	1 00
20 lbs Barley	1 00
1 Bushel Corn Meal	1 00
½ bbl Graham Flour	1 00
10 lbs new Boneless Codfish	1 00
1 keg Holland Herring	1 00
25 lbs Lake Herring	1 00
12½ lbs No. 2 Mackerel	1 00
10 lbs No. 1 Mackerel	1 00
14 lbs Georgia Codfish	1 00
4 lbs Rock Candy	1 00
4 lbs pure ground Pepper	1 00
14 bars Irish Soap	1 00
20 bars Wax Soap	1 00
24 bars Family Soap	1 00
[illegible]	1 00
10 bolls Babbitt's Potash	1 00
8 lbs Mould Candles	1 00
5½ lbs Star Candles	1 00
10 lbs Good Cotton Batting	1 00
10 Cans Cove Oysters	1 00
3 Bottles Imported Brandy Peaches	1 00
3 Bottles Imported Brandy Cherries	1 00
3 2-lb Cans California Salmon	1 00
4 Cans Condensed Milk	1 00
8 Bottles Imported Mustard	1 00
5 pt Bottles French Mustard	1 00
4 pt Bottles Anchor Sauce	1 00
5 qts Miners' Oil	1 00
5 Bottles Walnut Catsup	1 00
2½ gal Wine Vinegar	1 00
7 Bottles Olive Oil	1 00
½ Gross Matches	1 00
40 Boxes Blacking	1 00
40 Boxes Sitting Blue	1 00
16 Boxes Bag Blue	1 00
10 lbs Baking Soda	1 00
2½ lbs. Bakers' Chocolate	1 00
4 papers Broma	1 00
4 papers Bakers' Cocoa	1 00
5 papers Schepps' Cocoanut	1 00
10 boxes Baking Powder	1 00
5 lbs. imported Macaroni	1 00
5 lbs. imported Vermicelli	1 00
17 lbs. Cracked Wheat	1 00
10 quarts Split Peas	1 00
12 quarts Green Peas	1 00
10 Scrub Brushes	1 00
5 lbs. Cuba Honey	1 00
6¼ lbs. Comb Honey	1 00
5 cakes Sap Sag Cheese	1 00
5 3-Hoop Buckets	1 00
5 Washboards	1 00
40 papers Coffee Extract	1 00
20 Bags Fine Table Salt	1 00
30 Papers London Washing Crystal	1 00
2 ½-bushel boxes Table Salt	1 00
5 Blacking Brushes	1 00
2 1-Bushel Baskets	1 00
8 boxes Axle Grease	1 00
24 doz Clothes Pins	1 00
13 Large Wax Candles	1 00
10 papers Scotch Snuff	1 00

All goods packed and shipped free of charge. Particular attention paid to club orders. Send postoffice order or registered letter for amount of bill. All goods warranted.

Old Country Tea House.
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

EXPOSITION.

GRAND GALA WEEK
AT THE
EXPOSITION BUILDING!
GILMORE'S
Famous Military Band and Concert Organization of New York,

Will perform THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M. precisely, the following Programme:

PART I.
1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber. GILMORE'S BAND.
2. Concert Waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine"..........Keler Bela. GILMORE'S BAND.
3. Saxophone Solo, "Air Suisse and Variations"..........Savari. MR. E. A. LEFEBVRE.
4. Grand Selection, "Gems of Martha"....Flotou. GILMORE'S BAND.
5. Cornet Solo, "Young America" Polka...Levy. MR. M. ARBUCKLE.

PART II.
6. Caprice Heroique, "The Awakening of the Lion"..........Kuntsky. GILMORE'S BAND.
7. Grand Aria, "Robert toi que j'aime"..........Meyerbeer. MISS LELIAN B. NORTON.
8. Polka de Concert, "The Golden Robin"..........Bosquett. GILMORE'S BAND.
9. Galop Comique, "Southern Life"..........Cassidy. GILMORE'S BAND.

Evening Concerts begin at 8, and Matinees at 2, precisely.
P. S. GILMORE, Conductor.
ADMISSION—50 CENTS.
Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Package of Seven Tickets, $2 50. Can be secured at Hale's Music Store.

Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Manufacturers of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel
Warm Air Furnaces,
for Heating Public and Private Buildings. We make them either as Portable or for Brick Setting. Also, manufacturers of
Family and Hotel Cooking Ranges.
Send for Circular.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

Richard S. Robertson, Jr., E. M.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Laboratory at Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Pa. City Office, No. 12 Smithfield Street.

LEAKY ROOFS
Made Perfectly Water Tight with one coat of Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint. 84 DIAMOND STREET.
4p

DIVORCES legally obtained for citizens of any State, without publicity or change of residence, on affidavit testimony, for Incompatibility, Separation, etc. Advice free. REED & CO., American Law Agency, Pike's Opera House, Cin., O.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
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JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.

PRICES REDUCED.
The Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
One of the SAFEST and most pleasant Hotels in America.

Having ALL the different SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE, makes it PRACTICALLY Fire-proof. Has recently undergone extensive improvements—a large amount of new furniture added, making it one of the most elegantly furnished Hotels in the country—and the entire building redecorated in a style that, for beauty of design, surpasses anything of the kind in the world. The ventilation of the Hotel is perfect, having every modern improvement.
COST OF HOTEL, $1,500,000. COST OF FURNITURE, $400,000.
Occupies an entire Square, having a Frontage of 1,050 feet.
Number of rooms, 600; suites of rooms, with baths connecting, 280; size of parlors, 100x30 feet; size of grand dining room, 130x68; size of ladies' promenade, 130x30; size of office, 175x70.
Prices of Rooms, with Board, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5 00 per Day, according to location.
The Table and Service Unsurpassed, BEING THE SAME TO ALL.
A REDUCTION will be made from the above prices to parties remaining a WEEK or more.
Rooms can be secured, stating price of same, by Telegraph, at our expense.
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO., Proprietors.

TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings,
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the BEST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leak in old Shingles, Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs.
For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It w[illegible] more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in [illegible] ket. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY, 84 Diamond Street.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces,
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL

because it produces perfect combustion of the Gasses that are fo[illegible] part wasted, and because of the large extent of Heating Surf[illegible] is abundantly proven by the actual amount of fuel used and the [illegible] duced by the large number actually in use. Valuable Imp[illegible] have been made for the present season and full satisfaction gu[illegible] The Boiler Grate is adapted to use in Boilers of every descr[illegible] Stills, Puddling Furnaces, Glass Furnaces, &c., and Removes [illegible] Clinkers, Shakes the Fire and Saves a Large Percentage of F[illegible] an Open Fire with Slack, and is more DURABLE than any oth[illegible] They are being rapidly introduced, and are used on Steamb[illegible] tionary Engines, and every Coal Burning Arrangement. Call and see the Grate and Furnace, and our
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

Amusement Advertising Rates

Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 20
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 80
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........Manager.
The Popular Irish Comedian,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
In his successful drama, the
KERRY GOW.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Murphy.
KERRY GOW MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, October 16, the World Renowned Artist,
FECTER.
Box Office open Friday morning for the sale of seats.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING..........Lessees and Managers.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th, and Every Evening, Engagement of the Beautiful and Talented Young Actress,
MISS GENEVIEVE ROGERS,
Supported by MR. FRANK E. AIKEN'S SUPERB COMPANY, in the new American Society Drama, and last New York success, entitled
MAUD MULLER.
Maud Muller..........Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS.
MAUD MULLER MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box Sheet open at Hale's Music Store, and Ticket Office, at Library Hall.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
JOHN TRIMBLE..........Manager.
GEO. W. HERMAN..........Stage Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT,
ALL THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
APPEARING IN A TREMENDOUS BILL.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

PROF. JAS. P. BROOKS'
Dancing Academies,
No. 39 Fifth Avenue, and Bown's Hall, Penn Ave., East Liberty.
Misses and Masters' Afternoon Class at Bown's Hall, Penn avenue, East Liberty, will commence THURSDAY, October 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
At No. 39 Fifth avenue, Misses and Masters' Afternoon Class will commence SATURDAY, October 7th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Evening Class now open. For particulars, see Circulars at Music Stores.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FALL AND WINTER
Dry Goods
AT
G. SCHLEITER'S,
89 Market Street.

We are glad to announce that we have now ready for inspection the Best and Largest Assortment of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS we have ever had the pleasure to exhibit.
More than ever determined to give our customers the Very Best Value for the Money possible, we have succeeded in bringing to the city one of the Best Selected Stocks, at Lower Prices, than goods of the same kind have ever reached before. Among others [illegible] mention as Special Bargains:
100 pieces Heavy Miners' Flannels at 20c.
100 pieces Extra Heavy Miners' Flannels at 25c.
100 pieces 4-4 Heavy Country Flannels at 31c.
All Wool Scarlet Flannels at 18c.
Other Grades, up to the Very Best, proportionately Low in Prices.
100 Blankets, 10-4, at $2 25, splendid value.
All Wool Country Blankets, the very largest size, at $5 50 a pair.
In our Cloak, Shawl and Ladies' Suits Departments we show the Latest and Newest Designs and Patterns at Prices to Suit the Times.
Ladies' Cloaks, Latest Styles, from $3 25 up.
Black and Colored Alpaca Suits at $7 50.
Cashmere Suits. Long Shawls very cheap.
Our Dress Goods and Silk Hack completes some of the Best Bargains we have ever offered.
We continue to offer the Most Popular Makes of Black Silks.
Anthony Guinet Celebrated Lyons Silks at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
In Black and Colored Cashmeres and in Black and Colored Alpacas we offer Full and Complete Lines at Prices a little Lower than before.
We beg to assure our Patrons that we adhere strictly to the policy of
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
G. SCHLEITER,
89 Market Street.
N. B.—10 cases of excellent PRINTS, Dark Colored—Fast Colors—at 5½c.

EXCURSIONS.

COME, ALL ABOARD, NOW!
SMYTHE'S
7th and 8th Excursions
TO
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK
AND RETURN.
In order to accommodate our people, I have arranged for a Grand Extra Excursion to Philadelphia and New York for
MONDAY, October 16th,
At a still further Reduction of Rates.
PHILADEPHIA AND RETURN,
(TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS).
$7. ONLY $7.
New York and Return,
(TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS).
$9. ONLY $9.
These Special Trains will leave the UNION DEPOT at 9:30 on MONDAY MORNING, October 16th.
See the wonders of New York and the Centennial with me.
See the School Children in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the morning of Tuesday, October 17.
All Tickets Good to Return on Any Train
It is not necessary to call attention to the Double Track and Steel Rails, nor to the Safety, Speed and Comfort of this unequaled route. The 204,883 passengers carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad during September will vouch for it.
TRAVEL ON A RAILROAD,
WITH YOURS TRULY,
W. C. SMYTHE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. FRANK & SONS.
AUCTION!
BY
WM. FRANK & SONS,
WHOLESALE AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
59 MARKET ST.
Trade Sales of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS and FURNISHING GOODS
EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A. M.
Goods at Private Sale (to Merchants only) every day.

THE "BOSS"
AT THE
CENTENNIAL
AS WELL AS AT
VIENNA.
THE
WILSON
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD,
A
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
FOR THE
BEST
Family Sewing Machine
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WORLD!
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
MANUFACTURERS
Chicago, New Orleans, New York.